



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1955

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. B. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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NEWPORT:

A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer,
York Place.

1956

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Chairman : Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor Mrs. LETITIA BELL).

Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.

„ W. E. GADSBY.

„ W. T. MOORE.

„ C. A. STONE.

Co-opted Members

Dr. BERNARD A. THOMAS

Dr. J. WADE THOMAS.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman R. S. TYACK.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor S. M. WATSON.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor Mrs. LETITIA BELL).

Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Alderman A. F. DOLMAN.

Councillor G. H. MAIN.

„ H. H. JONES, J.P.

„ PERCY JONES, J.P.

„ A. G. LOVELL.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...		J. Sleigh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C. W., and Medical Supervisor of Midwives)	...		Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health...			Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Miss Enid Curran, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H. Mrs. D. Y. Jacobs, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
Tuberculosis Physician (Welsh Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants (Welsh Regional Hospital Board):—			
Gynaecologist	...	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialists	...	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.L.O. J. L. D. Williams, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	...	...	Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	W. J. Griffiths ^{1,2} .
Deputy-Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	R. G. Coslett ^{1,2,5,6} .
Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	F. C. Farthing ^{1,2} , C. R. Pepperell ^{1,2} , T. W. Harry ¹ , A. Bevan ^{1,2} , G. J. Richards ^{1,2} , A. G. Welch ^{1,2} , S. G. Gittins ¹ , L. J. Roberts ^{1,2} .
Inspectors of Corporation Houses	...	...	H. Brambley, E. D. Roberts.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	...	Miss C. Parker ^{3,4} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{3,4} , Miss B. Hoare ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Chard, Mrs. S. I. Herrits ^{3,4} , Miss A. Jones ^{3,4} , Miss G. E. Shorney ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Neve ^{3,4} , Mrs. C. M. Mountain ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. G. P. Williams ^{3,4} , Mrs. G. M. Cayzer ^{3,4} , Miss G. Bridge ^{3,4} , Miss J. C. Scott ^{3,4} , Mrs. R. McCarthy ^{3,4} , Miss C. Rees ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Le Vesconte ^{3,4} , Miss C. M. Curtis ^{3,4} , Miss C. J. Mitchem ^{3,4} , Mrs. S. M. Markland ^{3,4} .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF (continued)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Midwife	Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} .		
Municipal Midwives	No. on 1st January, 1955	11	
	No. appointed during year	3	
	No. resigned during year	1	
	No. on staff, 31st Dec., 1955	13	
Superintendent District Nurses' Home ...	Mrs. F. M. Heath ^{3,4} .		
Clerical :—			
Chief Clerk	W. H. M. Jones.		
Deputy Chief Clerk	E. de Lloyd, M.B.E. W. J. Croker, A. G. Reece, K. J. Whitcutt, H. F. Davies, M. G. Palmer, B. J. Goodwin, A. D. Williams, Mrs. D. Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson, A. Roe, Miss F. E. Walton, Miss P. R. Cording, Miss B. F. Terry, Miss J. O'Neill.		
Sanitary Inspectors' Clerical Section ...	A. J. Rowe, T. P. Sullivan, Miss D. I. Barrington, Mrs. P. Howes, Mrs. M. Williams, Miss S. Barnes.		
Clerical Assistants (M. & C. W.) ...	Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable, Miss I. Everson, Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss E. Harris, Miss L. H. Browne.		
Domestic Help Organiser	Miss A. B. Davies.		
Mental Health :—			
Duly Authorised Officers	R. H. Davies, P. D. C. Stokes.		
After-Care Worker	Miss F. P. Taylor.		
Supervisor Occupation Centre ...	Miss H. Wade.		
Assistant Supervisor do. ...	Mrs. O. A. Sloan.		
do. do. do. ...	Miss D. M. John.		
Part-time Assistants :—			
Physiotherapist (Regional Hospital Board)	Mrs. J. Jones.		
Clerical (M. & C. W.)	Mrs. B. Rosser.		

¹ Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

² Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

³ State Certified Midwife.

⁴ Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁵ Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

⁶ Final examination of Institute of Housing, in Housing Estate Management.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1954 & 1955

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	8,182 acres	
	1954	1955
Population (Estimated)	104,600	105,000
Density (persons per acre)	13.3	12.8
Dwelling-houses (estimated at 30th June) ...	26,657	27,324
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house	3.92	3.84
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated)	539	667
Live Births (nett)—No.	1,633	1,554
Rates	15.61	14.80
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No. ...	1,149	1,124
Rates	10.98	10.70
Infants Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No.	47	48
Rate per 1,000 births ...	28.8	30.9
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum ... ..	.31	.34
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases...	.06	.12
Rateable Value at 31st March	£808,090	£825,900
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,367	£3,441
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	27/-	27/-

† At 31st March, 1956

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the Year 1955. It is made in accordance with Circular 17/55 of the Ministry of Health.

Dr. John Sleight took up duty in May, 1955, in the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and I acknowledge the able assistance which he and the existing members, professional and clerical, have rendered during the year. I also acknowledge the services rendered to the Department by the Public Health Laboratory, Newport, Mon., under its Director, Dr. R. D. Gray, and of the Public Analyst, Dr. G. V. James.

During the Winter months, October, 1954—February, 1955, the town was selected as one among seventeen centres in the United Kingdom for the purposes of a clinical influenza spotting scheme organised by the Medical Research Council Committee on Clinical Trials of Influenza Vaccine. This involved additional work for the general practitioners in the town who co-operated, and I am very grateful to them for their able and willing assistance. The scheme was repeated over an extended period commencing on 1st December, 1955.

Radio telephony was introduced into the Ambulance Service in the middle of 1954, and after a three months experimental period it was possible during the year to estimate its value over a twelve month period. The conclusion reached was that a saving was effected in reducing the vehicle complement by one Ambulance, the staff by one driver, an improved efficiency and a reduction of .43 miles per patient conveyed. The financial interpretation of this conclusion is a nett saving of £795.

Immunisation with whooping cough vaccine alone and combined with diphtheria was introduced, and is being increasingly carried out at the Clinics and by the General Practitioners. Also the facility for vaccination of children against smallpox was made available at the Clinics. Vaccination with B.C.G. of schoolchildren in the 13—14 years age group was commenced, and in conjunction with this procedure, the chest X-ray of those children who were positive reactors to the initial Skin test was carried out.

Special comment is made in the later section of the Report concerning the incidence in the Borough of salmonella infection, of poliomyelitis and of puerperal pyrexia.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Committee and the Council for their valued assistance during the year.

AREA OF BOROUGH

By the Newport Corporation Act, 1954, which became operative 1st April, 1955, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 7,873 acres to 8,182 acres—an addition of 309 acres.

The new area added comprise :—

Old Authority	Parish	Area in Acres
Caerleon Urban District Council ...	Part of Christchurch ...	73
Magor and St. Mellons Rural District Council ...	Part of Llanwern ...	236
	Total ...	309

The added area was incorporated into the existing Lliswerry Ward until the addition and re-allocation of Wards to be made in 1956.

The number of houses in the added area was estimated to be 228, 187 of these already being owned by the Corporation. 533 of the 8,182 acres are covered by tidal water.

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of the Borough at the middle of 1955 was 105,000, an increase of 400, compared with the figures for 1954. The population at the Census carried out on the 15th April, 1951, was 105,285.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 449 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1955, and 10 had been taken off the rates, this, with the 228 houses from the added area, gives a nett increase of 667 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 27,324. By 31st December the number of houses had increased to 27,508.

At 30th June the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 3.84, compared with 3.92 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.8 as against 13.3 in 1954, 1953, 1952 and 1951, 13.6 in 1950, 13.5 in 1949, 13.3 in 1948, 12.79 in 1947 and 12.57 in 1946. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Alexandra Ward had the highest number of persons, per dwelling-house—4.15; Central Ward came next with 4.13; Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.54 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards from 5.2 in Alexandra Ward to 42.0 in Victoria Ward..

The Rateable Value of the Borough on 31st March, 1956, was £825,900; the sum represented by a penny rate was £3,441, and the Rate for the Financial Year, £1 7s. 0d. in the £.

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS

1,554 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 14.80 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 15.61 in 1954, 16.93 in 1953, 16.85 in 1952, 17.01 in 1951, 17.39 in 1950, 17.59 in 1949, 20.28 in 1948, 22.67 in 1947, 22.76 in 1946, 18.70 in 1945, an average of 20.37 during the five years 1945-49 and of 16.76 during the quinquennial period, 1950-54. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1955 was 15.0.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1955 was 4.3 per cent.—a higher percentage than the average of 3.8 for the five years 1950-54. The figures for previous years were 2.7 in 1950, 3.3 in 1951, 4.7 in 1952, 4.6 in 1953 and 3.7 in 1954.

STILLBIRTHS

41 Stillbirths were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .39.

The proportion of births, belonging to the Stillborn category was 25.7 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 29.7. The comparative rate for England and Wales during 1955 was 23.1. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924, 40.77; 1926-1930, 41.11; 1931-1935, 43.0; 1936-1940, 38.5; 1941-1945, 32.8; 1946-1950, 27.4; and for the previous five years it was 28.3.

INFANT MORTALITY

48 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 30.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 28.8 in 1954, 31.5 in 1953, 34.4 in 1952, 32.5 in 1951, 34.8 in 1950, and with 32.5 and 53.6 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1950-54 and 1945-49 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 24.9 during 1955. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be of the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases and Congenital Defects—conditions operating before birth; but "Common Infectious Diseases," and Venereal Diseases disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

WHOLE TOWN

CAUSE	1908—1912		1950—54		1955		
	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	%†	Rate 1,000 per Births
Common Infectious Diseases	6.6	7.8	1.0	0.3	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases	14.5	17.3	6.3	2.0	11	22.9	7.1
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	34.2	11.1	14	29.2	9.0
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis	7.3	8.7	31.0	10.1	14	29.2	9.0
Tuberculous Diseases	2.5	2.9	0.3	0.1	—	—	—
Convulsions	13.6	16.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15.4	18.3	16.4	5.3	8	16.6	5.2
Venereal Diseases	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes	9.8	11.7	10.8	3.5	1	2.1	0.6
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	32.5	48	100	30.9
Inquests	7.1	8.5	3.0	1.1	1	2.1	0.6
Uncertified Deaths ... ..	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	—	—	6.3	2.0	3	6.3	1.9

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Age at Death

For the purpose of further analysis, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups, and the following figures are given for comparison.

Age Group	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1,000 Live Births	
	1955	Previous 5-yearly Average	1955	Previous 5-yearly Average
Under 1 month	58.4	65.2	18.0	21.1
1 to 3 months	14.5	14.0	4.5	4.5
3 to 6 months	16.7	10.8	5.2	3.6
6 to 12 months	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.1

The importance of Ante-Natal supervision and an efficient obstetrical service cannot be over estimated in the prevention of loss of life and physical disability during the first months of life.

The systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by medical practitioners and midwives from early pregnancy is the best safeguard of the life of mother and child.

MORTALITY AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—There were no deaths of Illegitimate Infants during the year, compared with an average death rate of 18.0 per 1,000 births during the previous five years. In 1954 there were no deaths; in 1953 the rate was 12.2; in 1952, 36.1; in 1951, 16.9; and in 1950, 20.0.

MATERNAL WELFARE

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were 7 cases notified during the year giving a case-rate of 4.39 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 1.65 during the previous five years.

DEATHS.—There was one maternal death during the year, giving a death rate of 0.63 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.64 (including abortions).

The figures given in the following table show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1950. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 in Newport's maternal death-rates.

PERIOD			DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
			Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		TOTAL	
							Newport	England & Wales
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	...	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	...	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00
1937—1941	...	...	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28
1941—1945	...	...	1.6	0.86*	1.6	0.86*	3.2	1.72*
1945—1949	...	...	1.0	0.47*	1.0	0.47*	2.0	0.94*
1950—1954	...	...	0.6	0.33*	0.6	0.33*	1.2	0.66*
Year 1950	Including abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
	Excluding abortions		2	1.04*	1	0.52*	3	1.56*
„ 1951	Including abortions		—	—	1	0.54*	1	0.54*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.65*
„ 1952	Including abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.72*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.59*
„ 1953	Including abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.76*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	—	—	—	0.65*
„ 1954	Including abortions		1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*
	Excluding abortions		1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*
„ 1955	Including abortions		—	—	1	0.63*	1	0.63*
	Excluding abortions		—	—	1	0.63*	1	0.63*

*Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,355 or 84.9 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is above the percentage for 1954 which was 77.8 per cent.

7 new Expectant Mothers attended the Centres; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were: At the Clinic, 7,358; at Centres, 7; Total, 7,365. 566 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. Every opportunity is taken to have personal talks with mothers on health matters.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 11 births (4 non-residents) were registered there. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,063 births were registered, of which 36 were stillbirths; all except 318 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,074 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at St. Woolos Hospital particularly since 1939.

There were 2 registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to two registered for medical and surgical cases. 91 births were registered in the former and 1 in the latter; 29 were non-residents.

In all, 1,166 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 62.6 per cent. of the total births.

FEES PAID BY L.A. TO DOCTORS "CALLED IN" BY MIDWIVES

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1955) to £19 5s. 6d. for 11 patients; the cost was lower than for 1954.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1954	1955		1954	1955
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	628	566	Infants ...	9,242	8,893
Other Mothers ...	265	251	Children 1–5 years	19,282	18,224
Total ...	893	817	Total ...	28,524	27,063

	1954	1955
Total Visits, including Re-Visits	29,417	27,880

The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly HOME VISITING. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," HOME VISITING serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

Close correlation between the work of the Health Visitors, the Home Help Service and the Home Nurses is maintained in After-Care.

The co-operation of the Health Visitors is also enlisted in connection with the Nursery Schools under the control of the Education Authority.

CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

6,956 of such children received attention at the Clinic and Centres. The total attendances recorded were 10,480. 18,224 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under five years at the Clinic and Centres, including Orthopaedic and Auxiliary Clinics, were 28,215, compared with 29,139 in 1954, 30,652 in 1953, 33,108 in 1952, 33,061 in 1951, and 34,122 in 1950.

INFANT FEEDING

98.0 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1955.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1955 per cent.	Average previous 5 years per cent.
Breast Milk only	59.5	62.8
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	5.1	9.3
Total Wholly or partly Breast-fed	64.6	72.1
Artificial Food only	35.1	27.4
Too weak to take nourishment	0.3	0.4

The proportion of babies that received breast milk only shows a decrease on the previous five years. 31.3 per cent. of the babies were fed on cow's milk—31.1 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 43 deaths under six months of age. In 11, or 25.6 per cent., of the deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 6 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

6 of the 4 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 19 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,445 infants showed that 5.9 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 9.5 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at six months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1916 it was 72.2 per cent.; in 1926, 61.2 per cent.; in 1936, 41.4 per cent., and during the five years 1950-54 the annual average was 6.1 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWBORN

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, or 0.64 per 1,000 registered live births compared with an annual average of 0.11 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

60 other cases of inflamed eyes, 58 of which were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition.

43 of these cases were treated by their own doctors, 5 at Hospitals and Clinics and 13 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT

At the beginning of 1955 there were 41 Midwives on the Register. During the year 11 left the town, 8 new names were added to the Register, and 2 Midwives re-registered, so that at the end of the year there were 40 Midwives on the Register. Three Maternity Nurses registered during the year.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives on the district was 696. In 159 of these cases medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, and in the case of 144 other mothers medical aid was called in. (These figures do not include the births which took place at St. Woolos Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital).

The Grange Maternity Home was responsible for 91 cases.

13 Municipal Midwives were employed during the year. Of these, 3 were appointed during the year. The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives also carried out the duties of Superintendent Midwife.

Three of the Municipal Midwives are each responsible for the training of 2 pupil midwives for the 3 months training which the pupil midwives are required to undertake on the district during their Part II Midwifery Training.

The Municipal Midwives attended 656 cases. Gas and Air Analgesia was given in 562 of their cases. All our Municipal Midwives are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, and facilities are provided for the transport of the apparatus. Pethidine is also used by the Midwives in practice, and was given in 387 cases.

In addition to their own cases the Municipal Midwives attended on 555 mothers after their discharge from hospital where they had been confined, and made 2,117 visits to these mothers, extra duties which add considerably to the volume of work done by the Municipal Midwives.

Two Independent Midwives attended 36 cases; 14 of these cases received an anaesthetic.

Of the 40 Midwives practising at the end of the year all held the C.M.B. Certificate, and 37 were also State Registered Nurses, and 35 held the Gas and Air Certificate.

The 3 Teacher Midwives attended 101, 93 and 88 cases respectively. Of the remaining Midwives (Municipal and Private) 6 attended over 40 cases, and 2 under 10 cases.

Of the 40 Midwives practising at the end of the year, 32 were totally and 8 partially dependent on their practice of midwifery.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows:—

<i>For the Mothers—</i>				Individuals	... 95
During Pregnancy	...	...	24		
During Labour	...	...	66		
During Puerperium	...	...	60		
<i>For the Child</i>	...	...	95	Individuals	... 95

INFECTION IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE.

						In Practice
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	18
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	1

Adequate precautions to prevent spread of infection were taken in all these cases.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

15 stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' practice. According to the Midwives' records, the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abnormal Labour	...	...	...	...	...	4
Maceration	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	4

The majority of the mothers make arrangements early for their confinements, and thus have the benefit of supervision and advice from their midwives for a longer period. There are still, however, a few mothers who make no arrangements for their confinements, not sending for a midwife till the onset of labour, thus depriving themselves of that supervision and of the Welfare Foods to which they are entitled; additions to their diet of benefit to themselves and to their children.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY CHILD WELFARE, DR. ANDREWINA LAIRD.

The facilities provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme were similar to those existing in 1954.

Since the inception of the National Health Service in 1948 there has been a decline in the attendances at Infant Welfare Centres—but this has afforded more time for individual examination, for education in health matters and for mothercraft teaching.

Attendance at the Centres is encouraged—there the mother is helped to keep her baby healthy, and there propaganda in immunisation and vaccination can be carried out.

Frequently at the Infant Welfare Centre the first departure from normal health is seen, and the very early signs of illness observed. The mother may also seek advice on minor behaviour problems in her child with which she would hesitate to burden her private medical practitioner—and those same problems, if left unadjusted, may be responsible for anti-social behaviour in later life.

The health of the children is good. Increased earnings and the cheaper milk and vitamin foods available to expectant and nursing mothers have contributed to this, and it is therefore regrettable that there are still families, who because of the laxity of the mother, are not receiving the benefit of those foods.

Although many families have been rehoused to the advantage of the children who benefit from the freedom which more space and gardens provide for them, there are still many families living in overcrowded conditions—conditions which put a very considerable strain on the mother who has to cook, wash and bring up a family with lack of privacy and and lack of proper facilities for food storage, cooking and washing. It is so much more difficult to have contented happy children in these conditions where playing facilities are wanting, and for the mothers who cope successfully with those disadvantages, great credit is due.

The two new Ante Natal Clinics at the Gaer and Alway Estates have been much appreciated by the mothers in these areas.

The demand for hospital accommodation for Maternity cases has been very great. Many mothers who could be confined at home are desirous for hospital deliveries. Because of the shortage of hospital maternity beds, however, only those for whom hospital care is necessary on account of medical reasons or because of unsuitable home conditions can be admitted.

The Home Help Service has done much to help mothers who are being confined in their own homes, and has also cared for the homes and children of mothers who have had to go into hospital. Some of these latter mothers have also been helped by the facilities provided by the Children's Department.

The duties of the Health Visitors extend beyond the care of mothers and children. Her liaison work with the hospitals is valuable, as is the visiting of the aged sick patients in their homes, but her most valuable contribution to the health of the community is still her visiting in the homes of mothers and small children where she has the opportunity of giving teaching in health education, and of advising the mother in any particular difficulties with which she is faced.

There are a number of problem families for whom much is attempted and with whom much time is spent by the Health Visitor. It is those families—who are not always lacking financially, but where mothercraft is poor, who are more prone to domestic accidents and ill health. Much is done to encourage safety measures in those homes.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PROVISION

Beds are provided at St. Woolos Hospital for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy and for maternity cases.

From the Ante Natal Clinic, complicated cases of pregnancy or labour are admitted to the hospital, and also those mothers who cannot be adequately cared for at home on account of unsuitable home conditions.

At the Clinics 784 cases were booked for confinements in hospital. In 389 of these cases the home conditions were unsuitable.

80 were admitted during pregnancy for treatment; of these 2 were treated during pregnancy only, 35 were confined while under treatment and 43 were re-admitted for delivery. Of the 784 cases booked by the Ante Natal Clinics 29 were admitted for treatment in hospitals outside the Borough, as no bed was available at St. Woolos.

The total births at St. Woolos Hospital were 1,063, this includes 318 non-residents.

NURSING HOMES (SECTION 187-195, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936).

There were two Nursing Homes, and two Maternity Homes. These Homes are inspected regularly.

THE REST (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOMES, PORTHICAWL

Three patients were admitted to the Home during the year, and benefitted in health from their sojourn there.

THE CLINIC

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—NEW MOTHERS DURING 1955.

Affections							Mothers
General Medical advice—no apparent disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	391
Skin affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Toxaemia of Pregnancy—kidney affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Gastro Intestinal affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Nervous affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gynaecological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Deformity of Pelvis—history of previous difficult confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
T.B. cases (old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

1,096

These figures include new patients attending Gaer Ante Natal Clinic 51, and Alway Ante Natal Clinic 88

4 Post-Natal cases who also attended 24 times are included in the above and 3 other mothers were examined with a view to convalescent care.

In addition 263 old mothers attended.

18 mothers from the Ante Natal Clinics were referred for examination to Dr. Glyn Morgan the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

By arrangement with Dr. Jackson the Chest Physician, all mothers attending the Ante Natal Clinics (except those who are under the care of the Chest Clinic) are asked to attend at the Chest Clinic for an X-ray examination of the chest. Of the 1,034 mothers asked to attend, 912 attended.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is administered for the Regional Hospital Board by the Health Committee and provides for the treatment of all school children, as well as for children under 5 years of age.

Three medical sessions are held weekly at the Child Welfare Clinic. Mr. Parker, the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to examine new cases and to supervise the after care of old cases. Urgent cases are seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital where all necessary X-ray examinations are made.

Operative care is carried out at Rhydlafor Hospital and at Crossways Convalescent Home.

There are 5 sessions weekly for Physiotherapy.

All appliances and special boots are provided by the Prince of Wales Hospital. All necessary alterations to shoes are done either at the Prince of Wales Hospital, or by the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year Mr. Parker held 4 sessions at the Clinic in Newport.

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	7
School Children	...	...	...	...	11

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

*Maternity and Child Welfare
Cases*

Hemiplegia	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	7
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	44
Hammer Toes	...	...	8
Bow Legs	...	...	18
Knock Knees	...	...	35
Flat Feet	...	...	28
Torticollis	...	...	24
Poor Posture	...	...	5
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	65
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	1
Pes Cavus	...	...	2
Cora Vara	...	...	2
Spina Bifida	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	10
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	26

280

School Children

Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	53
Defective Posture	...	...	27
Pes Cavus	...	...	11
Flat Feet	...	...	48
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	2
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	12
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	1
Knock knees	...	...	14
Hemiplegia	...	...	3
Hammer Toes	...	...	11
Perthes Disease	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	1
Monoplegia	...	...	2
Quadraplegia	...	...	1
Synovitis	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	16
Sent from Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons for breathing exercises	...	...	5
Injuries	...	...	7
Torticollis	...	...	2
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	10

229

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

					Medical Sessions	Physiotherapy
Infants	...	...	...	...	348	136
Children	...	...	...	...	1,087	312
School Children	...	...	...	...	1,605	1,380
					<hr/> 3,040	<hr/> 1,828

Appliances were supplied to 5 children under 5 years of age, and to 11 school children.

Special alterations were applied to boots in a very large number of cases. Some of these were supplied at the Prince of Wales Hospital, and the remainder by two of the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

65 plasters were applied at the Clinic.

The number of new cases seen was 509 compared with 594 in 1954. Fortunately the majority of new cases were suffering from minor defects only.

It was found that many of the children, especially the older school girls, were wearing unsuitable shoes which were too short. In some cases this had caused the disabilities complained of, in other cases aggravated defects were already present.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age and saw 13 cases. 20 cases were operated on for (Tonsils and Adenoids 11, Adenoids only 9). These were operated on at St. Woolos Hospital.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Eye Clinic for all children up to 16 years of age, saw 47 new cases and re-tested 49 other cases.

8 patients were operated on for the correction of squint.

DENTAL TREATMENT

A priority Dental Scheme for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age is combined with that of the School Dental Service and operated by the Senior School Dentist.

The kindly and efficient way in which this scheme is operated is much appreciated, and the prompt treatment which has been given has saved much suffering and is much valued by the parents of the children, and by the mothers when patients themselves.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics:

Ante Natal Clinics—Clytha Park Road	...	6,763	
Alway	...	598	
Gaer	...	212	7,573
Sunlight, Clinic	...	...	3,176
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	3,040
Massage Clinic	...	...	1,828
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	934
Children 1—5 re eyes	...	...	158
„ „ re dental care	...	...	24

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Beechwood, Central, Liswerry, Caerau, Gaer and Alway Centres. Three sessions weekly at Maindee and one session weekly at Maesglas, Malpas and Crindau Centres.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CENTRE REGISTERS AT END OF YEAR

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
3,232	... 1,081	... 1,297	... 2,212	...	7,822

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
1,006	... 1,244	... 56	... 211	...	2,517

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
2,584	... 8,779	... 2,129	... 1,869	...	15,361

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
22,569	... 18,322	... 3,779	... 2,725	...	47,395

Although the total attendances at the Centres were less in 1955 than in 1954 when the attendances were 48,435, at a few of the Centres the attendances seemed to be increasing.

At the Centres the Fireguard and Playpen Clubs are still continued under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee we are much indebted for the interest which they take in the welfare of the mothers and children.

To all the members of the Staff I wish to express my appreciation of their help at all times, for their enthusiasm and co-operation so much of the success of the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is due.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

The following is the report of Dr. E. Curran :—

194 sessions were held during the year.

Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Welfare Centres, the Orthopaedic Clinic and, in a few instances, by General Practitioners.

No. of Individuals							No. of Attendances
43 School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	712
135 Pre-School Children (1—5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373
5 Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
5 Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
<hr/> 188							<hr/> 3,176

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

Conditions Treated	No. of Cases	Improved +	Some Improvement	Attendance Insufficient
Rickets (Chiefly Fontanelle open + Bowed Tibiae)	82	45	19	18
Alopecia (3 mothers included)	5	4	—	1 case unsuitable
General Debility	35	18	6	11
Cervical Adenitis (Non-Tuberculous)	2	1	—	1
Respiratory Conditions	19	13	4	2
Rheumatism (2 mothers)	2	2	—	—
	<hr/> 145	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 33

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Conditions Treated	No. of Cases	Improved +	Some Improvement	Attendance Insufficient
General Debility	26	17	7	2
Respiratory Conditions	8	6	—	2
Rheumatism	3	3	—	—
Cervical Adenitis (Non-Tuberculous)	2	1	1	—
Other Conditions	4	3	—	1
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 5

Those cases which could not be assessed as attendance insufficient, were cases where the child had been ill or the mother unable to bring child on account of her own ill health or domestic circumstances.

The drop in attendances in 1955 compared with 1954 was related to the months of exceptionally prolonged sunshine.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 101 new cases attended the Clinic. Of these 92 were expectant mothers; 5 were non-expectant and 4 were children under 5 years of age. 1 expectant mother was found to be suffering from syphilis.

Conditions for which treated :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Pruritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vulvo-vaginitis (under 5 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lacerated cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							<hr/> 101 <hr/>

Total attendances, 934. Sessions, 99.

Most of the patients seen had been referred from the ante-natal clinics. 1 expectant mother was found to be suffering from Syphilis and received treatment. Leucorrhoea and Cervical Erosion appeared to be the most common reasons for attendance. The latter cases were referred to the Royal Gwent Hospital for further treatment after confinement wherever possible. Contact was continued with cases of Venereal Disease from previous years.

Comparison of attendances for five previous years :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
1950	171	39	1,251	1,461
1951	265	5	971	1,241
1952	229	—	982	1,211
1953	128	—	848	976
1954	122	—	891	1,013
1955	77	—	857	934

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

HEALTH OF CHILDREN (SECTION 28).

The policy adopted during the year in the matter of the prevention of the break-up of families has been a series of consultations of Chief Officers concerned convened by the Town Clerk. As a result, the Department has provided for certain families assistance and advice by the Health Visitor and by the Home Help Service in conjunction or separately to families, as the agreed opinion of these meetings. One is happy to report that there are instances of successful prevention of the break-up of a family.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES—PART I

RETURN RELATING TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AS LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AND OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1955.

1. BIRTHS

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:—

(a) LIVE BIRTHS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 678, Adjusted 670.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,129, Adjusted 883.

(b) STILLBIRTHS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 17, Adjusted 16.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 37, Adjusted 26.

(c) TOTALS:—

(i) Domiciliary—Actual 695, Adjusted 686.

(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,166, Adjusted 909.

2. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

(1)	(2) Number of clinics provided at end of year (whether Child Welfare Centres or other premises).	(3) Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in col. (2).	No. of Women in Attendance		(6) Total number of attendances during the year.		
			(4) Number of women who attended during the year.	(5) Number of new cases included in col. (4).			
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS:		Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions*		Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions*	
Ante-natal Clinics ...	3	39	—	1,355	1,092	7,361	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	4† [4]	4† [4]	24† [24]	—
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:							
1 Ante-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3							

NOTES: *Where no medical officer is present.

†Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics are included in the post-natal (not ante-natal) figures and also shown separately in the brackets.

Clinics started during the year:—

Alway; Abertthaw Road: Commenced 28th March. 1 Session Weekly
Gaer; Gaer Road: Commenced 31st March. 1 Session Weekly

Clinics discontinued during the year—Nil.

3. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centres provided by:	Number of centres provided at end of year.	Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2).	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age.	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:			Total Attendances during the year.
				1955	1954	1953-50		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(a) L.H.A.	11	80	1359	1081	1297	2212	4590	18322	3779	2725	24826
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

List showing the Names and Addresses of the Centres in Column (2)

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
CRINDAU	Crindau Gospel Hall, Malpas Road.	—	Thursday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday
ALEXANDRA	Alexandra Road Baptist Schoolroom, Alexandra Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	Corporation Road Baptist Church.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAINDEE	Caerleon Road Presbyterian Schoolroom.	Thursday	Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Chapel Schoolroom, Kenilworth Road.	Monday	Friday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
MALPAS	Malpas War Memorial Institute.	—	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas' Church, Maesglas.	Friday	—
ALWAY	Aberthaw Road.	Thursday	Thursday
GAER	Gaer Road.	Tuesday	Tuesday

4. DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

- (a) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a salary basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service:—
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Senior Dental Officer | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Dental Officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
- (b) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a sessional basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service
- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4/11 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
- (c) Number of dental clinics in operation at end of year
- | | |
|-----|---|
| ... | 1 |
|-----|---|
- (d) Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year
- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- (e) Number of dental technicians employed in the Local Health Authority's own laboratories at the end of the year
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| ... | Nil |
|-----|-----|

DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	366	355	345	221
Children under Five years ...	777	682	623	623

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:—

		Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Provided Dentures		Radiographs
								Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	...	37	156	—	—	871	298	42	22	5
Children under Five	... ..	—	58	6	—	1201	503	—	—	—

The following is the Report of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Principal School Dental Officer :—

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1955 on the Dental Service for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 5 years of age—the figures for the year being seen in the above tables—I am happy to report that progress with the service has continued, more mothers and pre-school children having been examined and treated in 1955 than in the previous year.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

During the year 366 mothers attended for dental examination, an increase of 70 on the previous year.

Of the 366 examined 355 or 96.9% were found to be in need of treatment.

Those actually treated were 345, the highest figure since the service started, with a total attendance of 772 visits.

The actual number of mothers having treatment completed, having been made dentally fit, was 221 or 64.0% of those starting treatment. This figure does not include a number of patients waiting for the insertion of dentures.

The number of sessions devoted to the treatment of mothers was increased by 27—144 in 1954 and 171 in 1955. This increase was mainly for the extraction of teeth under Gas Anaesthesia. During the latter part of the year so many mothers were referred to the dental department with toothache that it was found necessary to have an additional gas session for extractions once a week.

This explains the increase in the number of teeth extracted from 499 last year to 871 during 1955.

It was the case of more patients requiring extractions rather than more extractions required per patients.

Taking the patients as a whole the state of the mouths seen was rather better than in previous years—fewer septic mouths requiring clearance of teeth.

The number of fillings inserted during the year was 41 less than last year—the only column in the table which does not show increases for 1955. This is accounted for by the antipathy of certain patients to fillings with the result that the attendance for conservative treatment is never so good as for other forms of treatment.

The number of artificial dentures inserted was 66, the same number as last year. In addition 9 dentures had repairs or alterations carried out.

As formerly, an arrangement exists with a local firm of dental technicians to do the necessary workshop part for the supply of dentures.

As in previous years the dental department referred patients for radiographs to the local hospital. In the latter part of the year I am happy to report that films are now being received at the Clinic and are very much appreciated.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

As stated in previous reports the great need for the under 5's is conservative treatment of the teeth.

With this in mind and with the co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, forms were sent to the parents of the under 5's asking for consent for conservative treatment at the Clinic. The response was remarkable, so many parents wished to have treatment for their children that it is a great pity that staff shortage only allows a small proportion to be treated during a twelve month period.

Having so many it was decided to make a start with the age group of approximately 4 years. It was felt this group could possibly be handled more easily and more quickly and would respond better to treatment.

These children were brought into the Clinic for examination and fillings along with the school children during conservative sessions.

It is appreciated that appointment times for school children are not always convenient for mothers with young children and so it was not unexpected that a fair number failed to keep their appointments.

Of those sent for during the year, only 8.5% refused treatment, a portion stating they were attending private practitioners.

Of the 230 seen at the Clinic in this special group, it was found that only 5.8% would benefit by the insertion of fillings in the teeth. What was surprising was the high proportion of children, namely 40%—who did not need to have any form of treatment.

When one compares this percentage with that obtained with the 5 year old children just started school, namely 16% dentally fit, it would seem that the gap between 4 and 5 years of age is a period of rapid dental decay requiring further study and closer examination.

During the year the total number of pre-school children who were dentally examined was 777, an increase of 282 on the previous year.

A total of 777 attendances was made by 623 children for dental treatment.

Treatment consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth. 1,201 teeth were extracted under Gas Anaesthesia, an increase of 258 teeth extracted compared with last year. 503 anaesthetics were administered for the extractions; 58 fillings were inserted in the temporary teeth.

In conclusion, grateful thanks are again extended to all members of the Medical Staffs of the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics for their great help and co-operation during the year.

5. HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

A. Visiting

(1)	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers*		Children under 1 year of age†		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous Households‡	Other cases§	Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors	Total visits paid to tuberculous households¶
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(a) L.H.A.	8767	404	566 (42)	1684	8839 (940)	4371 (416)	13853 (1429)	—	2715 (133)	7508	6624 (1475)
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These figures should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse. The "first visit" to an expectant mother is the first visit paid by a health visitor during any one pregnancy.

†The "first visit" to a child under 1 year old is the first visit paid by a health visitor of this Local Health Authority after the birth of the child.

‡This heading relates to visits made by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work [as to which see col. (12)].

§"Other cases" should include visits for such purposes as reporting on still-births and infant deaths, infectious disease, care of old people, hospital after-care, etc.

¶This heading relates to visits made by health visitors and tuberculosis visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

Figures in brackets are "fruitless" visits and are included in total figures.

B. Clinics.

(a) Total number of attendances made by health visitors at local health authority clinic sessions during the year ... 1,223

(b) Total number of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions during the year ... 106

6. HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuberculosis (5)	Maternal Complications (6)	Others (7)	Totals (8)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year (9)	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year (10)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year (11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—	2813	814	8	170	47	50	3902	1283	319	558
(a) L.H.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—	96715	20289	58	11047	558	541	129208	56612	3710	35358
(c) L.H.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children. These are attended by the Nurse in whose district they reside in the normal course of the Nurse's work.

The administration of injections, particularly Penicillin and Streptomycin, has increased the work of the District Nurses tenfold.

Due to the shortage of hospital accommodation for the chronic sick, the home nursing of this type of case is particularly heavy in this area.

7. DOMESTIC HELPS

(i) Number of Domestic Help Organisers employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(ii) Number of Domestic Helps employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

(iii) Number of cases where domestic help was provided during the year:—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(c) Chronic sick including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
(d) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

8. **DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS**

Number and type of distribution points at end of year :—

(a) Maternity and child welfare centres	11
(b) Others	2

9. **DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF YEAR**
Nil.10. **DAILY MINDERS RECEIVING FEES FROM THE AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AT END OF YEAR**

(a) Number of Minders ... Nil. (b) Number of Children cared for Nil.

11. **MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—**

(i.e. Homes or hostels for unmarried mothers and their babies)

No homes were provided by the Authority or Voluntary Organisations during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1955.

1 post-natal case was sent to a home, payment being made on an " ad hoc " basis.

12. **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (with special reference to Circular 2866)**

A Social Worker is employed by the Authority for the purpose of Circular 2866.

PART II**MIDWIVES ACT, 1951. RETURN BY LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY**1. **MIDWIVES**

NOTE: Midwives engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice are included in the capacity in which they are mainly employed.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at end of year		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	13	—	13
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise	—	22	22
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	3*	4	7
Totals ...	16	26	42

* Includes 1 Midwife who notified intention to practice as Maternity Nurse.

2. DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

(1)	Number of Deliveries attended by midwives in the area during the year					
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery (3)	Doctor present at time of de- livery (either the booked Dr. or another (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery (5)		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	10	15	133	498	656	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec- tion 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1038
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Mid- wives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	26	14	40	91
Totals ...	10	15	159	512	699	1129

NOTE : Where Midwives are engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice, cases attended by them are separated into domiciliary or institutional.

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day : 555.

(f) **Breast Feeding.** Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day : 463.

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife, whether a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority or not :—

(a) Domiciliary cases :—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ...	...	...	...	...	192
(ii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	45
Total ...	...	...	...	...	237

(b) Cases in Institutions ... 80

4. ADMINISTRATION OF GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

(1) Institutional Midwives:—

Number of *Institutional* Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	20
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service ...	1
Total	21

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(1)	Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at end of year who were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board	Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use at end of year		Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—				Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—	
		Gas & air (3)	'Tri-lene' (4)	Gas & air (5)	'Tri-lene' (6)	Gas & air (7)	'Tri-lene' (8)	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child. (9)	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child. (10)
(a) Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health Authority	13	9	—	109	—	453	—	89	298
(b) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14
Totals	13	9	—	109	—	453	—	104	312

PART III

RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER :

1. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 :

Premises :—	Number registered at end of year.				Number of Children provided for.	
(a) Factory ... ..	—	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Other Nurseries	2	...	...	...	33	—
Daily Minders ... ..	—	...	...	...	—	—

2. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936):

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	4	7	35	42

PART IV

PREMATURE BIRTHS

NOTES : This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth.
Births in an ambulance or in the street should be listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	54
(b) At home	42
*(c) In private nursing homes	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>98</u>

2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	11
(b) At home	4
*(c) In private nursing homes	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>15</u>

* "Private nursing homes" includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS				
Weight at birth	†Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			(17) Born in hospital	(18) Born at home	(19) Born in nursing home			
	(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth		(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth		(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth		(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth					(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	
		(4) Survived 28 days	(4) Survived 28 days		(7) Survived 28 days	(7) Survived 28 days		(10) Survived 28 days	(10) Survived 28 days		(13) Survived 28 days	(13) Survived 28 days						
(1)																		
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	5	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—		
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	15	1	13	5	—	5	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—		
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	9	—	9	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—		
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	25	—	25	22	—	22	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Totals	54	3	48	33	—	33	9	1	4	2	—	2	—	11	4	—		

† The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

PART V

STAFF RETURN

NURSING STAFF EMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY, AND BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND HOSPITALS UNDER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AUTHORITY FOR SERVICES UNDER PART III OF THE N.H.S. ACT.

1. HEALTH VISITING, TUBERCULOSIS VISITING,
CLINIC DUTIES, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff (excluding Health Visitor Tutors)			Health Visitors except those in Cols. (8)-(10)			Tuberculosis Visitors†			Other Nurses		
	(2) Whole-time	(3) Part-time	(4) Equiv. Whole-time of (3)	(5) Whole-time†	(6) Part-time	(7) Equiv. Whole-time of (6)	(8) Whole-time	(9) Part-time	(10) Equiv. Whole-time of (9)	(11) Whole-time	(12) Part-time	(13) Equiv. Whole-time of (12)
(a) Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	17	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

†This relates to Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			Domiciliary Midwives		
	Whole-time*	Part-time*	Equivalent Whole-time of (3)	Whole-time†	Part-time†	Equivalent Whole-time of (6)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a) Local Health Authority ...	1 [1]	—	—	13 [3]	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) H.M.C. or B.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives are included and shown separately in brackets.

†Midwives approved as teachers are shown separately in brackets.

(i) Wholly on the district	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Partly on the district	...	...	...	...	...	17

[illegible]

(a) Number of nurses engaged in health visiting and school nursing	Nil
(b) Number of nurses engaged in home nursing and midwifery	Nil
(c) Number of nurses engaged in health visiting, home nursing and midwifery	Nil
(d) Others (please specify)	Nil

5. ADMINISTRATIVE NURSING STAFF (EXCLUDING HEALTH VISITOR TUTORS)

Actual number of nurses whose duties in the services in 1, 2 and 3 above are :—

(a) Wholly administrative and supervisory	2
(b) Partly administrative and supervisory	Nil

6. TOTAL STAFF

Actual number of nursing staff represented in the tables 1, 2 and 3 above, including administrative nursing staff but *excluding* students and pupils whose employment in these three services is :—

(a) Whole-time	51
(b) Part-time	5

7. NURSERY STAFF—DAY NURSERIES

Nil.

8. VACANCIES

Number of vacancies for nursing staff at the end of the year (*i.e.* additional staff which the Authority would employ immediately if available) expressed in terms of the equivalent of whole-time staff under each heading :—

(a) Health Visitors	Nil
(b) Tuberculosis Visitors	Nil
(c) Domiciliary Midwives	Nil
(d) Home Nurses	Nil
(e) Day Nursery Staff (specify grades)	Nil

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1955.	Total number of Journeys during the year.	Total number of patients carried during the year.	Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in col. (3) during the year.	Total mileage during the year.	Number of paid whole-time staff at 31st December, 1955.
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	7	6,535	20,550	677	59,854	21
	Cars	2	4,036	11,270	230	54,965	
Agency service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

1. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31st December, 1955

	Age at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
(a) Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1955.	406	385	128	58	14	64	2	1057
(b) Number of Children who received a Secondary (Reinforcing) Injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1955.	—	—	—	1	8	397	2	408

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (*i.e.*, at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Age at 31.12.55 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	Under 1 1955	1-4 1954-1951	5-9 1950-1946	10-14 1945-1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951-1955 ...	90	3,979	5,631	853	10,553
B. 1950 or earlier ...	—	—	2,736	5,828	8,564
C. Estimated mid - year child population ...	1,550	6,750	16,500		24,800
Immunity Index 100A/C	5.81	58.95	39.30		42.55

The propaganda campaign — distribution of leaflets and public appeals—was continued throughout the year.

A supply of immunisation products for general practitioners is kept at the Health Department.

2. SMALL POX VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING PERIOD
1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

Age at Vaccination ..	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	390	49	39	16	22	516
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	7	34	41

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

MENTAL HEALTH

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) The Committee dealing with Mental Health is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and the constitution is as follows:—

Chairman: Alderman T. F. Mooney, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman Mrs. M. J. Dunn.
 The Mayor (Councillor Mrs. Letitia Bell).
 Alderman W. Casey, J.P.
 Alderman A. E. Wills, J.P.
 Councillor W. E. Gadsby.
 Dr. Bernard Thomas.
 Dr. Wade Thomas.

The Committee meeting as required.

- (b) There are nine persons employed in the Mental Health Service consisting of:—

The Medical Officer of Health.
 The Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 Two Duly Authorised Officers.
 One Female Social Worker employed in connection with welfare and after-care work of mental health.

Staff at Occupation Centre:—

One Qualified Supervisor.
 Two Assistant Supervisors.
 One Caretaker/Cook.

- (c) Close co-ordination is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee. The Medical Officers at St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital are consulted in cases of difficulty.

Liaison is maintained with the Mental Hospitals through the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker, the latter having performed similar duties for many years.

Supervision of patients on trial and on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, is carried out by the members of Mental Health Service Staff and frequently work in connection with the Mental Hospital is undertaken by these Officers at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

- (d) There are no duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

- (e) Both the Duly Authorised Officers (who were previously engaged in the Social Welfare Department) were on appointment referred to St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital for a preliminary course of training before undertaking their duties. It is proposed to allow students in training for Mental Health work to attend the Occupation Centre for instruction.

Arrangements are being made in conjunction with the National Association for Mental Health for receiving such students during the coming year.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946;
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In this connection the emphasis has very definitely been upon Welfare work; not only in the field of after-care, but frequently in the initial stages when a complaint is first received.

As the Mental Health Service has become more established, it has been confronted with a variety of Social problems hitherto uncatered for. It has been found essential to work in the closest collaboration with the Police, N.S.P.C.C. Probation Officers, Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of Labour and the Mental Health Services of other Local Authorities. The good offices of all Welfare Organisations are constantly enlisted in the same cause.

Visits totalling 1,857 have been made under this heading.

Personal contact with the patient, his family and his affairs has proved one of the greatest factors.

- (b) UNDER THE LUNACY ACT AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930,
BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

The policy of avoiding certification whenever possible has been adhered to; of 170 cases of persons alleged to be of unsound mind, 27 have been certified, and a large proportion have been admitted as voluntary patients. The remainder have been dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

Matters pertaining to receiverships, pensions and statutory benefits were also dealt with, and arrangements made for the safe custody of patients' personal effects.

- (c) UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938

The Duly Authorised Officers also undertake, as part of their duties, the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the year 457 visits were made. Frequently it has been found possible to benefit their lot by invoking help, or special consideration, from the Services enumerated in paragraph (a).

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES AWAITING VACANCIES IN INSTITUTIONS AT END OF YEAR

The total number of defectives ascertained to be subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts is 222, provided for as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	40	40	80
On Licence from Institutions	1	2	3
Placed under Guardianship	1	4	5
Placed under Statutory Supervision	59	75	134

Seventeen new cases were dealt with during the year in the following manner:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	—	1	1
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	5	11	16

At the end of the year 11 defectives (3 males and 8 females) were urgently awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION

There are 5 defectives under guardianship of whom 4 are residing in the area and 1 outside. The case outside the area, was originally placed through the Provisional National Council for Mental Health.

Defectives attending the Centre are supervised by the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre. All other defectives residing in the area, including those under Guardianship are supervised by the Duly Authorised Officers and the Female Social Worker.

(iii) TRAINING

The following are particulars relating to the attendance of patients at the Occupation Centre:—

Number of sessions on which Centre was opened ...	399
Number of patients on register on 1st January, 1955 ...	43
Number of patients on register on 31st December, 1955 ...	48
Total attendances during year	15,331
Average attendance	38

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

SECTION 47.—REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not necessary during the year to apply to the Magistrates for Orders to remove persons either to Hospital or Part III Accommodation. Four cases were reported where action was contemplated, but in each case the person concerned was persuaded to enter suitable accommodation by the Council's Officers.

BLIND WELFARE—INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

1. The number of persons on the Register at 31st December, 1955, was:—

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
							<u>272</u>

2. The number of persons examined during the year:—

Certified Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Certified Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Not Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							<u>44</u>

3. A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) No. of cases registered during the year of which Form B.D.8. recommends :				
(a) No Treatment	6	4	—	11
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	17	1	—	5
(ii) No. of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	1	—	2
Reason for no treatment	2 Died. 5 Unwilling 4 Poor Health. 2 Awaiting treatment.	—	—	1 Poor Health. 2 Awaiting treatment.

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... 1*

(ii) Number of cases in which :—

(a) Vision lost	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

*This case was treated in hospital and discharged after 6 days, re-admitted with Gastro-Enteritis and died at 3 weeks of age.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

A. EPILEPTICS

The names of thirty-eight persons suffering from Epilepsy are now registered with the Welfare Department. This is an increase of two compared with last year. Of the thirty-eight, twenty-eight are males and ten are females.

Degree of Epilepsy

Twenty-five of those registered are suffering from Grand Mal and thirteen from Petit Mal.

Distribution according to age

	0-15	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	Over 65	Total
Grand Mal.	... 1	... 11	... 6	... 5	... 2	... 0	... 25
Petit Mal.	... 2	... 6	... 2	... 2	... 1	... 0	... 13
							<u>38</u>

Of these, six are living in hospitals or Epileptic Colonies and the remainder are either living with parents or have their own homes.

Employment

This continues to be difficult for many epileptics. The employment position of the thirty-eight epileptics registered is as follows :—

	A. Of School Age.	B. In suitable Em- ploy- ment.	C. At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary.	D. Un- employed.	E. Adults in Colonies or Hospitals	Total
Petit Mal.	... 2	... 7	... 1	... 3	... 0	... 13
Grand Mal.	... 1	... 7	... 2	... 10	... 5	... 25
						<u>38</u>

Epileptics who are able to retain regular employment do not require any services from the Welfare Department apart from an occasional visit and a little advice.

Some of the epileptics are not acceptable to private employers owing to the frequency and severity of their attacks, and it is doubtful whether employment of any sort can be provided for them until a Remploy Factory or Sheltered Workshop is provided in or near the town.

A few epileptics continue to make use of the facilities for occupational handicrafts provided by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society.

B. SPASTICS.

Eight spastics are now registered with the Welfare Department. Five are males and three are females. Two are of school age, three between the ages of 16 and 30 years, two between 30 and 40 and one between 40 and 50. The eldest is married with a home of his own and the others are single and living with their parents. One is of normal intelligence and at work and the others are mentally backward and not in employment.

The Welfare Department is paying particular attention to the possibility of suitable training for young spastics and hopes to be able to send away one of those registered for assessment and possible training in a college for the disabled.

Those registered are visited regularly and a number attend the occupational handicraft classes organised by the Red Cross.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS

The total deaths registered numbered 1,332; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,124. This afforded a death-rate of 10.70, compared with 10.98 in 1954, 10.32 in 1953, 11.05 in 1952, 12.29 in 1951, 11.19 in 1950, 10.98 in 1930 and 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.17 and for the past 10 years 11.56.

The death-rate in England and Wales for 1955 was 11.7.

389 deaths, or 34.6 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely St. Woolos Hospital, 186; Royal Gwent Hospital, 115; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 13; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 75. In addition, 298 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely at the Royal Gwent Hospital 136; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 8; St. Woolos Hospital, 127; Public Works and Places, 5; and in Private Institutions, etc., 22. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was higher than in 1954, when it was 31.5 per cent.; but the proportions of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915, 22.0 per cent. This indicates that the public are coming to rely more and more on Hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 53 or 4.7 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 721 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 64.1 per cent. of all deaths.

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years are still evident, as the following figures show:—

	Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Under 5 years of age.		65 years & over.	
1900	...	45.21	...	15.63
1910	...	34.38	...	21.62
1920	...	26.99	...	23.80
1930	...	12.86	...	36.89
1940	...	12.94	...	46.00
1950	...	6.70	...	60.80
1951	...	5.20	...	61.60
1952	...	5.90	...	62.00
1953	...	6.40	...	60.50
1954	...	4.45	...	70.00
1955	...	4.72	...	64.15

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 366, a rate of 3.49 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.58). It is noteworthy that 261 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER—209 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 1.990 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 1.817 per 1,000 of the previous five years. The 1955 rate was lower by 0.113 per 1,000 than for 1954 but 0.173 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—133 deaths, the deaths of females number 76. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina, and in females the breast. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death-rate (per 1,000 living) in five yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1940—1944	...	...	...	1.601
1945—1949	...	...	...	1.754
1950—1955	...	...	...	1.817

The death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1955 was 2.056 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 133 deaths—a death-rate of 1.267. Of these 41 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 92 to Bronchitis etc. The death-rate of 1.267 is lower than the average rate of 1.284 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 36, or 3.2 per cent. of the total deaths. 9 of these were due to suicide, and 1 homicide.

Inquests were held in 42 instances, or 3.7 per cent. of the total deaths. 68 (6.1 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after postmortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 36 compared with 32 in 1954, and an annual average for the previous five years of 60 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 0.34 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the previous five years was 0.57. These diseases accounted for 3.2 per cent. of the total deaths. The 36 deaths were caused by the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 15 (lungs 15, other forms Nil); Influenza, 4; Zymotic Diarrhœa, 12; Measles, 1; Venereal Diseases, 2; Acute Poliomyelitis, 1; and other infective and parasitic Diseases, 1.

Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 52.8 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 50 years in Newport:—

Five Yearly Periods	Yearly Average Death-rate
1896—1900	... 4.79
1906—1910	... 3.36
1916—1920	... 3.27
1926—1930	... 2.23
1936—1940	... 1.54
1946—1950	... 1.14
1950—1954	... 0.57

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES—DEATH RATE, .114.

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhœa and Enteritis were 12. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being :—

Period	Rate per 1,000 births
1911—1915	... 21.81
1916—1920	... 8.87
1921—1925	... 7.52
1926—1930	... 6.18
1930—1934	... 4.67
1935—1939	... 5.08
1940—1944	... 4.84
1945—1949	... 8.75
1950—1954	... 2.27
1951	... 2.20
1952	... 2.80
1953	... 1.10
1954	... 3.10
1955	... 7.70

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

Table 7 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and particular non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the Education Welfare Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs; (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary; (4) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

CHICKEN POX

During the year 375 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 434 in 1954, 539 in 1953, 629 in 1952, 663 in 1951, and 580 in 1950. 327 of the cases were among school children and 47 among children under school age. 1 case was adult. The schools affected will be seen in Table 7. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS

450 cases were reported during the year, compared with 108 in 1954, 335 in 1953, 389 in 1952, 235 in 1951 and 188 in 1950.

SCABIES

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1955 was 8 compared with 14 in 1954, 20 in 1953, 28 in 1952, 42 in 1951, and 45 in 1950. Of the 8 cases, 5 were in the senior section of the schools (3 boys and 2 girls) and 3 were in the Infants Departments. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 2 cases were dealt with there during the year. All notified cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at St. Woolos Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

The diseases now notifiable are Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious), Cholera, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Malaria, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Para-typhoid Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-paralytic), Puerperal Pyrexia, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Tuberculosis, Typhus Fever and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from doctors during 1955 was 2,592, compared with 735 in 1954, 1,912 in 1953, 2,017 in 1952, 2,191 in 1951 and 2,086 in 1950.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION

No fewer than 8,559 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfestation, 834 houses (2,213 rooms) were disinfected. 456 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

585 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains: 186 verminous houses (496 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death-rate Nil).

242 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these, 153 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was less prevalent than during the previous year, when 482 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years, was 595 cases. 173 of the cases were under school age and 65 were in the infants' department of the schools. There were no deaths.

MEASLES (Death-rate 0.010)

2,119 cases were recorded, of which 1,850 were notified by doctors, compared with 22 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of 20.2 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1950-1954 was 1,103 (case-rate 10.5). Of the 2,119 recorded cases 1,648 were under school age and 470 were school children (454 in infants departments). There was 1 death.

GERMAN MEASLES

Although this is not a notifiable disease, all such cases discovered among school children are reported by the Education Welfare Officers. 14 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

The incidence of this disease increased during 1955, 311 cases being notified compared with 96 in 1954, 167 in 1953, 111 in 1952, 195 in 1951 and 258 in 1950.

The Ward with the highest case-rate was St. Woolos 5.654, whilst Allt-yr-yn had the lowest, 1.105.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred, in fact there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938.

231 or 74.3 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death-rate, nil)

No cases have been notified for the fourth year in succession. In 1951 there were 2 cases and in 1950, 7 cases.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included)

4 notifications were received during the year. All of these cases were admitted to hospital.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 6.8.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA (Death-rate, nil)

Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1955. Of these cases six occurred in the midwives district and one in hospital.

Two cases occurred on the 2nd day, one each on the 3rd, 4th and 10th days and two occurred on the 14th day.

The system of infection for each case was recorded as follows:—

Breast Infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Uterine sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinary infection	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose veins, groins and vulva	...	...	...	...	...	1
No apparent cause	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 7 <hr/>

The causal organism of these cases was not established.

POLIOMYELITIS (Death-rate, 0.010)

Thirteen cases of Poliomyelitis, [10 paralytic, (6 males and 4 females) and three non-paralytic, (2 males, 1 female)] were notified during 1955, all occurring between the end of August and the beginning of December, except one isolated case which occurred at the end of February.

The 10 paralytic cases and 2 of the non-paralytic cases were removed to hospital. One death occurred (paralytic). 11 of the cases occurred among children between the ages of 1 and 14 years and 2 cases in the group 17-25 years.

The cases were distributed among six of the ten wards in the Borough, the most occurring in any ward being 4 cases. There was no history of contact between any of the cases involved.

Preventive measures taken included the suspension of immunisations and tonsils operations within the radius of a half mile of the home and school addresses of the cases concerned for a period of three weeks.

A distribution map was maintained of cases of poliomyelitis and these were marked on it as they occurred. The pattern which appeared showed a scatter which was completely random both in time and in place. The conclusion which was drawn was that during the period between the end of August and the beginning of December there was an epidemic of poliomyelitis, with very many subclinical cases for each clinical case.

FOOD POISONING

32 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1955, 18 of the cases being subsequently admitted to hospital. 2 deaths occurred (salmonella typhimurium). The cases were distributed among each of the 10 wards in the Borough, the most occurring in any ward being 7 cases.

The 32 cases were made up of 2 outbreaks of 3 cases, 3 outbreaks of 2 cases and 20 single cases.

AGENTS CAUSING OUTBREAKS

Salmonella enteritidis	...	...	1 (Single cases)
,, heidelberg	...	...	1 (Single cases)
,, newport	...	...	1 (Single cases)
,, thompson	...	...	1 (Single cases)
,, typhimurium	...	26	(16 single cases, 2 outbreaks of 3 cases and 2 outbreaks of 2 cases)
,, agent unknown	...	2	(an outbreak of 2 cases)

In one single case the suspected food was rhubarb and in the outbreak of 2 cases of no known agent the cause was attributed to lobster sandwiches.

A distribution map was maintained of cases of salmonella typhimurium and these were marked on it as they occurred. The pattern which appeared showed a scatter which was completely random both in time and in place. The conclusion which was drawn was that these cases were due to the importation of infection into the town from outside in small doses in imported foodstuffs.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of other Infectious Diseases received during the year were:—

Dysentery	...	...	...	99 cases
Erysipelas	...	...	...	15 „
Pneumonia—Influenzal	...	...	11	
Acute Primary	...	...	35	
			—	
			46	„
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	„
Malaria (contracted abroad)	...	...	1	„

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All Forms, 0.133 (Lungs 0.133, Other Forms Nil)]

The figures given below show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and “All Forms” of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1955 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1955 rates for Newport for “Pulmonary,” “Non-Pulmonary” and “All Forms” of Tuberculosis were lower than in 1954.

Tuberculosis Death-rates (per 1,000 of Population)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
	NEWPORT		Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1938-42	0.792	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943-47	0.772	0.109	0.881	...	...
1948	0.564	0.057	0.621	0.51	0.63
1949	0.680	0.038	0.718	0.45	0.61
1950	0.438	0.046	0.484	0.36	0.47
1951	0.410	0.038	0.448	0.31	0.42
1952	0.219	0.037	0.256	0.24	0.31
1953	0.257	0.038	0.295	0.20	0.28
1954	0.143	0.019	0.162	0.19	0.26
1955	0.133	—	0.133	0.146	0.22

NOTIFICATIONS

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past ten years:—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1946	120	33	153
1947	131	35	166
1948	114	22	136
1949	149	25	174
1950	129	26	155
1951	126	12	138
1952	132	18	150
1953	94	11	105
1954	117	12	129
1955	84	8	92

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1955 at various age groups.

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1—	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—	...	10	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—	...	12	13	4	...	...	...	...	...
25—	...	4	12	1	...	...	1	...	...
35—	...	5	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
45—	...	2	2	1	...	4	...	...	...
55—	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Total	...	43	41	7	1	12	3	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 84 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1955, 80 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 95.2 per cent., compared with 94.0 per cent. in 1954, 87.2 per cent. in 1953, 95.5 per cent. in 1952, 84.13 per cent. in 1951 and 88.37 per cent. in 1950.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 8 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 7 or 87.5 per cent. were alive in Newport at the end of the year. This compares with 100.0 per cent in 1954, 81.8 per cent. in 1953, 83.3 per cent in 1952, 75.0 per cent. in 1951 and 84.6 per cent. in 1950.

As to notification received after the death of the patient in 1955 the percentage was nil; in 1954 nil; in 1953, 2.9 per cent.; in 1952, 0.67 per cent.; in 1951, 3.6 per cent.; and in 1950, 1.9 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

		Males		Females		Total
Pulmonary	...	547	...	468	...	1,015
Non-Pulmonary	...	55	...	58	...	113
All Forms	...	602	...	526	...	1,128

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1954, 1,083; 1953, 1,072; 1952, 1,182; 1951, 1,139; and 1950, 1,106.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals of Both
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In-door Occupations ...	7	12	2	...	21
Out-door Occupations .	10	1	1	...	12
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door ...	9	—	2	...	11
School Children ...	12	8	1	...	21
Under School Age ...	2	1	...	...	3
No Occupation ...	3	19	1	1	24
Total ...	43	41	7	1	92

The Returns of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) show the number of admissions of tuberculosis patients to Institutions for the County Borough during the year:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
188	6	194

compared with 200 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary in 1954.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

A scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination was initiated during 1950 in conjunction with the Chest Physician. One session each week is now allotted. The individuals vaccinated were, in the main, contacts of tuberculosis or persons who would benefit from such vaccination.

(a) *Contact Scheme (Circular 72/49)*

The figures in age groups for the Year 1955, are:—

			Males		Females		Totals
0— 5 years	...	...	61	...	59	...	120
5—10 „	...	...	43	...	25	...	68
10—15 „	...	...	14	...	14	...	28
15—25 „	...	...	8	...	43	...	51
Over 25 „	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
All ages	...	...	126	...	143	...	269

(b) *School Children (Circular 22/53)*: 861.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Arrangements have been made in different parts of the country to examine by means of mass radiography, groups of office, shop and factory workers, also school children and members of the general population, for signs of tuberculosis and other chest abnormalities. In Wales, this work is undertaken by the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

Surveys of the General Population, School Children and various Industrial concerns, were carried out at Newport during 1955, when 9,219 persons were examined. 5 definite pulmonary tuberculosis cases were discovered and 63 persons were referred for further observation. 229 persons were found to be suffering from other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

I am indebted to Dr. M. I. Jackson, Chest Physician, for the following information.

In the County Borough of Newport there were fifteen deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. 92 new cases were diagnosed, 84 respiratory and 8 non respiratory.

The mortality rate is remaining low and it is pleasing to see that the incidence rate is somewhat reduced which, under the present circumstances, is the more important trend.

383 new contacts were examined and 269 B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out. 1,034 cases were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The method of treatment continues much the same, the present trend being of long term bed rest with chemotherapy and an initial period in hospital. It is interesting to note that the period of chemotherapy is now a matter of one to two years and in some cases might have to be continued for further periods. Its general effect is to produce a quiescent lesion at which stage some require surgical treatment while others can be considered stable and should run little risk of recurrence. Therefore, it can be assumed that with the present intensive treatment a high percentage of cases can be given a good prognosis of becoming stabilised and fit to carry on a normal life.

It is, as previously noted, the chronic type of case which is difficult to stabilise and there are approximately one hundred such cases in the Borough to which constant supervision of themselves and their families is given by the Chest Clinic service and by the Health Visitors and District Nursing service.

The preventive service is working well, there being good co-operation between the Health Visitors and the Chest Clinic.

The Miniature Radiography Unit has been well used during the year—3,052 cases were x-rayed of which 19 were found to have tuberculosis.

The After Care aspect of the Tuberculosis Service has the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour and National Assistance Board. The Rehabilitation Centre at Cardiff is used in suitable cases and the District Rehabilitation Officer's service and co-operation is well established. The continued high employment helps in the finding of work for the tuberculous. In general, firms and businesses are co-operative in considering the type of work and the welfare of their employees.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

	Average previous					
	10 years			1954		1955
Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	77.6	...	97	...	80
Number of Post-Mortems	...	67.7	...	86	...	75
Inquests re above	...	23.8	...	15	...	16

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The following is a report on samples submitted to Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst, for examination:—

FOODS AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year a total of 365 samples were examined of which 192 were informal trial samples. This total is a decrease of 149 on the total of 1954.

MILK.—178 samples of milk were taken in course of sale to the Public and it is satisfactory to report that all conformed with the requirements of the “Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.”

The average composition of the milk samples was satisfactory, giving results as under:—

Fat 3.60%, Solids not Fat 8.67%, Total Solids 12.27%.

The remaining 187 samples comprised a wide variety of foods, beverages and medical preparations, and for the sake of brevity they have been classified herewith:—

ICE CREAM, ICE LOLLIES AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

44 samples of butter, margarine, cheese, tinned cream, dried milk, cooking fats, ice cream and ice lollies were submitted. With the exception of three samples of dried milk, all of the samples were genuine. These samples of dried milk contained an excessive quantity of poisonous metals which was explained by leakage of a container of strong vinegar on to the metal milk powder containers, which had been stored below. An investigation is proceeding into this, and allied metallic contamination of foodstuffs.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTES.

24 samples of beef and pork sausages, meat pies, fish and meat pastes, tinned meats and fish, and yeast and meat extracts were examined. Two meat pies were unfit for consumption as they were mouldy on receipt, and one meat pie contained a considerable quantity of an underground stem, resembling couch grass. All other samples were genuine.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS.

24 samples of whisky, gin, rum, brandy, beer and other beverage preparations were received and found to be satisfactory.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.

33 samples of buns, confectionery, bread and butter, cake mixtures, baking and golden raising powders, custard powders, rusks and similar products were received. Seven samples were irregular and will be discussed later, but the remaining 26 samples were genuine.

JAM, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, ESSENCES AND DRIED FRUITS.

15 samples of jam, honey, jellies, sultanas, dates and similar products were examined and all were found to be satisfactory and conformed with Ministry of Food requirements.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES, VINEGAR.

17 samples of spices, condiments, vinegars, were not adulterated and were of good quality.

SWEETS.

5 samples of toffee, chewing gum etc., were received and found to be suitable for human consumption.

DRUGS.

6 samples of drugs were examined and these either conformed with the declaration on the label, or with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19 samples of unclassified foods and food containers were examined, and this includes milk bottles, tinned goods, gelatine etc., of which six were irregular and considered as adulterated.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

A total of 19 samples were adulterated, this being 5.2% an increase of 1.1% over the preceding year; details as follows:—

Milk Bottles : The following foreign bodies were discovered in five bottles. A Snail, rubber ring, sand, shrew, part of a spider.

The bottle containing the shrew was sealed and full of milk on receipt. The milk in its turn was found to contain 7.3% added water.

Milk : One sample was found to be sour on receipt, the souring being occasioned by faecal pollution, probably at the time of collection.

Pies. : One sample of meat pie contained a considerable quantity of an underground stem resembling couch grass, whilst two other samples were rendered unfit for consumption by the presence of mould.

Bread : Two samples contained mineral oil, possibly from lubrication of the machinery, and a third sample was mouldy due to development of aspergillus and penicillium.

Bun : One bun had a larval case of a flour moth adhering to the glazed coating.

Bread and Butter : One sample contained rodent faeces, and another sample showed that the fat used contained only 7.0% butter. This had been sampled at a cafe which stated that bread and butter was supplied. It was suggested that the vendors be warned of the offence.

Chocolate Roll: One sample contained a length of string.

Dried Milk : Three samples contained excessive quantities of metals. This was caused by spilling of a bottle of vinegar essence on to the canisters containing the dried milk powder. Arising out of this an investigation is being made into metallic contamination of foodstuffs and particularly dried milk by metal containers, machinery, etc.

It is pleasing to note that the public is becoming more aware of the presence of foreign bodies in foodstuffs and bringing the articles for examination. Whilst it is agreed that some foreign bodies may be harmless, their presence does reflect upon the care with which food is prepared and notification of these irregularities enables the Public Health Department to improve the standard of hygiene in food factories.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS

(A) INFORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—67		
Butter	1	Genuine.
Cheese	1	Cracked surfaces blackened due to mould sporing—unsightly but not unfit for human consumption.
Cream	2	Genuine.
Dried Milk	4	3 samples adulterated: containing excessive quantity of poisonous metals. See page 56.
Milk	59	1 sample genuine.
		Genuine.
DRUGS—6		
Health Salts	1	Genuine.
Tonic Yeast	1	"
Codeine Tablets	1	"
Cough Mixture	2	"
Olive Oil	1	"
POTTED MEAT		
FISH, ETC.—10		
Salmon	1	"
Fish Paste	3	"
Stewed Steak	1	"
Tinned Tomatoes	1	"
Baked Beans	1	"
Strained Fruit	1	"
Baked Beans & Pork		"
Sausage	1	"
Tinned Peaches	1	"
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—8		
Horseradish Relish	1	"
Vinegar	3	"
Mustard	1	"
Thyme and Parsley	1	"
White Pepper	1	"
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	"
BEVERAGES—4		
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	"
Orange Squash	1	"
Sherry	1	"

(A) INFORMAL—continued

Description of Sample			No. taken	Result
PUDDING STUFFS—14				
Semolina	...	...	1	"
Pastry Mix	...	...	1	"
Dessert Powder	...	...	1	"
Blancmange Powder	...	...	2	"
Cake Mixture	...	...	2	"
Sponge Mixture	...	...	1	"
Cornflour	...	...	1	"
Tapioca	...	...	1	"
Custard Powder	...	...	1	"
Flour	...	...	1	"
Pudding Mixture	...	...	1	"
Golden Raising Flour	...	...	1	"
ICE CREAM, ETC.—19				
Ice Cream	...	...	12	Genuine
Iced Lollies	...	...	7	"
SUNDRIES, ETC.—43				
Salad Cream	...	...	2	Genuine
Ham Cheese Spread	...	...	1	"
Bread and Butter	...	...	3	1 sample contained approximately 7% butter—adulterated; the remaining samples were genuine.
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	1	Genuine.
Beef Suet	...	...	2	"
Margarine	...	...	3	"
Butterscotch	...	...	2	"
Grapefruit Juice	...	...	1	"
Tomato Juice Cocktail	...	...	1	"
Cheese Spread	...	...	2	"
Meat Extract	...	...	1	"
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	2	"
Limeade Tablets	...	...	1	"
Jam	...	...	3	"
Mixed Fruit	...	...	1	"
Raisins	...	...	1	"
Sultanas	...	...	1	"
Buttered Cob	...	...	1	"
Vanilla Flavouring	...	...	1	"
Lemon Cheese	...	...	1	"
Honey	...	...	1	"
Peas	...	...	1	"
Peanut Butter	...	...	1	"
Gelatine	...	...	2	"
Rusks	...	...	1	"
Chewing Gum	...	...	1	"
Tomato Piquant	...	...	1	"
Stoned Dates	...	...	1	"
Cocktail Cherries	...	...	1	"
Marzipan	...	...	1	"
Soya Flour	...	...	1	"
Total	...	...	171	

(B) FORMAL

Description of Sample				No. taken	Result			
Milk	...	...	...	119	Genuine.			
Beer	...	...	...	9	"			
Whisky	...	...	...	5	"			
Rum	...	...	...	2	"			
Gin	...	...	...	3	"			
Brandy	...	...	...	2	"			
Jelly	...	...	...	3	"			
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	1	"			
Mustard	...	...	...	2	"			
Margarine	...	...	...	2	"			
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	7	"			
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	2	"			
Beef Suet	...	...	...	2	"			
Fish Paste	...	...	...	2	"			
Jam	...	...	...	1	"			
Ground Rice	...	...	...	1	"			
Butter	...	...	...	2	"			
Ice Cream	...	...	...	3	"			
Floor	...	...	...	2	"			
Curry Powder	...	...	...	1	"			
Bread and Butter	...	...	...	1	"			
Lard	...	...	...	1	"			
Grand Total					Formal	Informal	Total	
Number of Samples taken					173	193	366	
Number Genuine					173	173	346	
Number Adulterated					—	20	20	
Percentage Adulterated					—	104	5.5	

(C) FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS
RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS.

Description				No.	Remarks
Bun	...	...	...	1	Adulterated.
Toffees	...	...	...	1	Genuine.
Bread	...	...	...	4	3 Adulterated, 1 Genuine.
Bread and Butter	...	...	...	1	Adulterated.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	4	3 Adulterated, 1 Genuine.
Chocolate Roll	...	...	...	1	Adulterated.
Milk Bottles	...	...	...	8	6 Adulterated, 2 Genuine (1 bottle containing flies not submitted to Analyst for examination—deemed to be adulterated).
Honeycomb Crunch	...	...	...	1	Genuine.
Milk	...	...	...	1	Adulterated.

Results of the Analysis of 178 samples of milk :—

Article Submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulteration	Observations
178 MILK	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."	

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
12.1.55	Eun	1	Contained larval case of moth.	Case adjourned sine die.
31.1.55	Bread & Butter	14	Contained Rodent Faeces.	Case dismissed.
31.1.55	Bread	15	Contained mineral oil.	Absolute discharge on payment of costs.
24.3.55	Milk Bottle	—	Contained several flies.	Fined £10 and costs.
22.4.55	Bread	50	Contained mineral oil.	Case dismissed.
27.5.55	Milk Bottle	66	Contained a snail.	Case dismissed.
9.11.55	Milk Bottle	145	Contained a shrew.	Defendant fined £10 and costs.

(B) OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—Nil.

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
26.1.55	Bread & Butter	8	Fat used contained approximately 7 % butter.	Informal sample — subsequent formal sample satisfactory. No proceedings.
10.2.55	Pork Pie	16	Pie mouldy.	Vendor cautioned.
23.4.55	Chocolate Roll	49	Contained a piece of string.	Vendor interviewed. No proceedings — insufficient evidence.
28.4.55	Meat Pie	53	Contained stem resembling couch grass.	No proceedings, but vendor interviewed and cautioned.
29.7.55	Milk Bottle	91	Contained sand.	No proceedings—insufficient evidence.
29.7.55	Bread	92	Mouldy.	No proceedings — conflicting evidence.
24.8.55	Milk Bottle	112	Contained an object resembling tyre of child's toy.	No proceedings—insufficient evidence.
5.10.55	Dried Milk	129	Contained excessive quantities of metals.	Contaminated by spillage of vinegar essence on to containers.
5.10.55	Dried Milk	130		
26.10.55	Dried Milk	145		
12.10.55	Milk Bottle	132	Contained mass of green algae, dirt and eyes and legs of an insect resembling a spider.	No proceedings—insufficient evidence.
28.10.55	Meat Pie	146	Mouldy.	No proceedings—Analyst unable to testify as to the pie's fitness for consumption at time of purchase.
6.12.55	Milk	161	Sour — occasioned by faecal pollution.	No proceedings—subsequent sample satisfactory.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER 1954

This Order included Newport in Area No. 7 and makes compulsory the use of special designations for retail sales of milk within the Borough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

As will be seen from the following table, 162 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 11 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination; improvements generally followed.

All unsatisfactory samples of Raw "Designated" Milk were referred to the Monmouthshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	101	95	6
Pasteurised	16	16	—
Tuberculin Tested	18	14	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	27	26	1
	162	151	11

MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

33 samples of Milk were taken for the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli; but 4 samples were not submitted to such test due to the shortage of guinea pigs. Of the remaining 29 samples, 28 gave negative results to tuberculosis. The guinea pig inoculated with the other sample gave a positive result; but investigations at the farm concerned, carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, proved to be negative.

In addition to the above, several of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination are subjected to the guinea pig inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

25 samples were examined during the year. Of these 22 were regarded as satisfactory; but 3 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1953

16 samples were taken during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

6,126 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was necessary to serve 4 notices (provision shops and stores) regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

SHELL FISH

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1955 was 38,002 including 3,440 beasts, 1,755 calves, 8,986 pigs, 23,819 sheep and lambs, and 2 goats compared with an average of 31,450 for the five years 1910-14, 39,063 for the years 1949-1953 and with 56,881 for the year 1954.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

44,470 Pigs were slaughtered at the new bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

CONDEMNED FOODS

129,266 lbs.—approximately 58 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, of which 107,838½ lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: Fish, 1,607½ lbs. tinned foods, 14,403½ lbs.; and various 5,416½ lbs.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

An annual contribution is made to the Central Council for Health Education, whereby the services of that organisation are available and are utilised.

1,000 copies of the monthly journal “Better Health” have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors’ and Dentists’ surgeries, and Hairdressers’ saloons.

Throughout the year pamphlets on various health subjects, such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby" and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Over 16,000 leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Vaccination," "Tuberculosis," "B.C.G. Vaccination," "Infantile Paralysis," "Influenza," "Measles," "Whooping Cough," "Venereal Diseases," etc., were also distributed. Three Empire Marketing Board's poster frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Special activities were undertaken in connection with the Ministry of Food Propaganda, their posters having been widely displayed at the Clinics and Centres, and on other official buildings.

Exhibition stands are displayed in the Entrance Halls of the Civic Centre and Health Department. The topic is changed periodically and suitable literature placed on the stands for the use of the general public.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Guild, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION

							Capacity Million Gallons
Ynysyfro	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pantyreos	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Wentwood	...	...	...	...	...	..	410
Talybont	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568
Total						...	3,229

The extensions of mains for the year was 5.17 miles.

The water supply throughout the area was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made periodically on all the sources of supply and supplies from each treatment plant. Typical results from filtered water analyses are given herewith and the tests showed that a high standard of purity was maintained.

The Talybont water was treated to obviate any risk of plumbosolvency, by lime treatment at the Purification Plant. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied and periodical tests carried out on the treated water, to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report in respect of any form of contamination.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains :—

(a) Direct to houses (including outside areas)	34,000
(b) By means of standpipes	None
Population served (including outside areas)	121,000

EXAMINATION OF FILTERED WATERS
(expressed in parts per million)

	Wentwood	Talybont	Pantyreos	Ynysyfro
Total Solids	139	76	183	223
Suspended Matter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chloride	12	8	11	13
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nitrites	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.07
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.1
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	70	40	123	163
Temporary Hardness do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Permanent Hardness do. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	7.2	8.8	7.6	7.6
Colour	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 48 hours at 37° C. ...	20	6	27	13
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 72 hours at 22° C. ...	15	1	8	1
Coliform Organisms Count per per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Faecal Coli Count per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are three such places in Newport :—

THE TWO CORPORATION BATHS.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The Swimming Baths at Maindee also consist of two swimming baths—

one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. The water at both Maindee and Stow Hill Public Baths is purified by a rapid pressure filter system in which an alkali and Sulphate of Alumina are added according to the bathing load. At Maindee there are precleansing showers whilst at Stow Hill, showers and foot-baths are provided for all patrons before entering the bath.

At Maindee and Stow Hill Baths the water is turned over completely every four hours, and treated with chemicals and passed through Pressure Filters to remove all impurities. The water is then treated by the latest method of a Chlorine Injection Plant to give a sterile water.

The water is tested at regular intervals during the course of the day, for the degree of alkalinity, and residual chlorine contents.

It will thus be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

ALLT-YR-YN PARK SWIMMING POOL is an open-air swimming bath of 200,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and the water is clarified, cleansed and chlorinated. Fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, is added daily to the Bath. The water is completely changed every month.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

295 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 312 examinations and medical reports. The examination were chiefly for the purpose of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of 269 candidates examined for service, 16 of them, or 5.9 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Five rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation, two of whom are engaged on the maintenance baiting of sewers. The improvement brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population has been maintained.

7,327 baits were laid in Town and Port and 3,843 sewer manholes were baited. The bodies of 1,544 rats were recovered.

As a systematic policy, Post-mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

URBAN (Surface Premises):

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	5,276	:
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	...	...	4,252	:
Number of Rats killed	...	...	...	...	396	:

PORT :

Number of Poison Baits laid—3,075.

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered) :—

			Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	...	...	106	273	379	Ashore
Black	...	...	20	34	54	On Ship
			126	307	433	

(The Rat-catcher employed by the British Transport Commission destroyed 481 rats on Dock Premises, in addition to the figures quoted above.)

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered) :—

Urban :	Surface premises	...	...	...	...	396
	Sewers	...	...	...	...	234
Port :	...	...	...	...	...	914
						1,544

HOUSING CONDITIONS

DWELLING-HOUSES

During the calendar year a nett increase of 615 took place in the number of dwelling-houses in the Borough, this figure includes 228 houses taken in from the added area.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1946 :—

HOUSES BUILT

Year ending 31st December	By Cor- poration to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken Off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1946	212	22	234	—	234
1947	490	1	491	7	484
1948	713	20	733	7	726
1949	324	7	331	4	327
1950	178	52	230	4	226
1951	138	46	184	8	176
1952	286	61	347	6	341
1953	388	50	438	11	427
1954	427	55	482	10	472
1955	526*	95*	621	6	615
TOTALS ...	3,682	409	4,091	63	4,028

*Includes 187 and 41 from added area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,290
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	16,975
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	825
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	825
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	116
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,072

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT

SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	244
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	870
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
By owners	889
By local authority in default of owners	122

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

(d) Proceedings under Section 12, the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

(e) Proceedings under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI)—OVERCROWDING

(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

Since the 31st December, 1939, it has been impracticable to keep records of all new cases of overcrowding and the number of cases of overcrowding that have been relieved. The only official figure that can be given is that of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year, i.e. 40. There is no doubt that a further survey is required in regard to overcrowding, and new or amended legislation introduced for this purpose.

ERADICATION OF BUGS

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) NUMBER OF COUNCIL HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	11
(ii) Disinfested	11

(b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	175
(ii) Number of disinfested by the Department	175

- (iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with materials supplied by the Department) ... Nil

2. METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING INFESTED HOUSES FROM BED BUGS:—

(i) By Burning Sulphur.

(ii) By Burning Sulphur and Spraying with Liquid Insecticides.

(iii) By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticide used: "Fuminol."

3. METHOD EMPLOYED FOR ENSURING THAT THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS ARE FREE FROM VERMIN BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES:—

The furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected before tenants occupy Council Houses or Bungalows. Where necessary disinfestation is carried out before removal.

4. WHETHER THE WORK OF DISINFESTATION, IS CARRIED OUT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY A CONTRACTOR:—

By the Local Authority.

5. THE MEASURES TAKEN BY WAY OF SUPERVISION OR EDUCATION OF TENANTS TO PREVENT INFESTATION OR RE-INFESTATION AFTER CLEANSING:—

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property, with figures and comparisons with previous years, are to be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL

The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Engineer states that due to the Borough Boundary Extension, the drainage of the Treberth Temporary Housing Estate has been taken over and also two sewage purification plants, one at Llanwern, and the other at The Coldra. As these plants were in a defective condition, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of trunk sewer has been constructed taking the drainage of houses in Llanwern Road and The Coldra to the Hartridge Farm Sewage Disposal Works. Extensions to the sewerage system have been completed at the shopping centres at the Gaer and Malpas Estates. Further extensions have been constructed at the Maindee Park and Ringland Top Estates. Extensions to the latter Estate are still in progress.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND STREET CLEANSING

Refuse collection and disposal have been further expanded due to Housing development and the Borough Boundary Extension.

Tipping to final levels still proceeds at Maesglas and Glebelands Tips.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	48	89	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	439	853	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	15	—	—
TOTAL	497	957	1	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	...	3	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	...	1	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	5	...	4	1

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 23 (wearing apparel 16, curtains and furniture hangings 3, and stuffed toys 4). In no instance work carried out in unwholesome premises.

It was not necessary to serve notices for contravention of the provisions of these sections of the Act.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1955: To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 2,941; re Meat, Food, etc., 6,200; Infectious Diseases, 8,584; Birth Enquiries, etc., 28,409; Private Houses, etc., 28,877; making a grand total of 75,011.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. Dunn and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my annual report for the year 1955.

During the year under review 3,294 complaints were received and investigated. The majority of complaints related to insanitary conditions in dwelling houses, factories, work places and other premises; in addition complaints were also received regarding the sale and storage of unsound food and the pollution of the atmosphere. Each complaint was investigated thoroughly by your officers, as a result of which it was necessary to serve 1,568 notices. These investigations take up a considerable amount of your officers' time, for example, one complaint which was received during the year regarding pollution of the atmosphere by gasses and fumes from a Works in the Borough necessitated observations being carried on for a period extending over three months and involved the taking of samples of rainfall, which were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Several other complaints which were dealt with appeared on the surface to be quite minor, but eventually entailed quite an appreciable amount of work having to be carried out by the owners of the premises concerned.

Apart from the complaints registered at the office, matters which would give rise to a nuisance were observed by your officers during the course of their inspection of their particular districts, and often these nuisances were abated without the necessity of serving formal notices.

Of the 1,011 houses repaired during the year, 122 were repaired by the Corporation. Where the Council carry out work either in default, or at the request, of owners, Bills of Quantities are prepared by the District Sanitary Inspector and tenders are invited from local contractors for the execution of the work in accordance therewith. This work is carried out under the supervision of your Inspectors.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items that the roofs of 960 houses have been repaired or renewed, and in 700 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 38,043.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACT, 1954

The survey of the Borough which commenced in September, 1954, was completed and in May of this year my proposals were submitted to the Housing Committee and adopted. My recommendations provided for the inclusion of 97 houses in four clearance areas and the demolition or closing of 19 individual unit houses, as follows:—

1. CLEARANCE AREAS—SECTION 25, HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(a) <i>West Side Shaftesbury Street</i>					
Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	61
(b) <i>North Side Dock Parade</i>					
Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	11
(c) <i>Granville Square</i>					
West Side—Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	7
South Side—Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	3
					10
(d) <i>South Side Fair Oak Avenue</i>					
Number of Houses	15

2. DEMOLITION—SECTION 11, HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Number of Houses	12
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3. CLOSING ORDER IN LIEU OF DEMOLITION ORDERS—LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953.

Number of Houses	7
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total Houses	116
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In the proposed clearance area situate in Shaftesbury Street are the following premises which would have to be acquired if the site is to be cleared:—Winning Horse Inn, Moulders Arms, Station Inn and a Warehouse.

The number of “families” and persons residing in the houses included in my recommendations at the time the survey was carried out was 434 (including 17 lodgers). The following table shows the sizes of the “families”:—

	“ Families ”							
	Number in “ family ”							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11
1. CLEARANCE AREAS.								
Shaftesbury Street	12	21	13	10	5	3	—	—
Dock Parade ...	—	8	5	3	—	1	1	—
Granville Square	—	4	3	2	1	—	1	1
Fairoak Avenue...	2	5	—	5	3	1	—	—
2. DEMOLITION ORDERS	2	3	3	4	—	1	—	—
3. CLOSING ORDERS	2	—	5	1	—	4	—	—
Totals	18	41	29	25	9	10	2	1

Section 9 of the Act prescribes a new “standard of fitness” for houses. In determining whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say:—

- (a) repair;
- (b) stability;
- (c) freedom from damp;
- (d) natural lighting;
- (e) ventilation;
- (f) water supply;
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences; and
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water;

and the house shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

There are several houses within the Borough which are considered to be border line cases, and I estimate that within the next five years possibly another 50 houses may deteriorate to such an extent as to become unfit for human habitation.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	Corp'n Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workplaces	Public Buildings Hotels etc.	Shops Act	Stables	Dairies Milkshops	Bake houses	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Fish and Fruit Premises	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Restau- rants and Kitchens	Other Premises
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	65	56	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	969	885	75	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired ...	624	597	15	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired ...	152	151	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness ...	94	91	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted ...	700	674	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired ...	101	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interior.																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired ...	141	131	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired ...	217	209	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floors ventilated ...	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired ...	190	182	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered ...	1016	971	41	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered ...	269	203	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders provided ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders improved or repaired ...	48	45	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staircases repaired ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired ...	357	349	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed ...	794	772	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired ...	25	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains cleansed ...	151	137	4	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drains reconstructed ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired ...	49	46	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains tested—Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke ...	119	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gullies fixed ...	21	18	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired ...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided ...	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs, trapped or waste pipes repaired ...	44	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired ...	117	113	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seats, doors renewed or repaired ...	78	72	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed ...	9	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed ...	72	64	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus provided ...	61	55	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	50	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulations removed ...	27	21	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashbins provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manure receptacles provided ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired ...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated ...	50	39	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTALS	6736	6387	274	...	...	32	9	17	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	4

During the year 66 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, of which 64 were granted and 2 refused. 48 applications were received from landlords, or their agents, for Certificates revoking Disrepair Certificates. 46 of which were granted and 2 rejected.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are no byelaws operating in the borough for the control of smoke emission from stacks of industrial undertakings, and complaints arising from the existence of a smoke nuisance are dealt with in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936. However, section 81 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954, came into operation on 1st January, 1955, and provides a measure of control over the installation of new furnaces.

Some areas of the town are still affected by the deposit of grit and sooty substances, and every effort is being directed to have these nuisances abated.

In addition to smoke nuisances, a complaint was received alleging that chlorine was being discharged into the atmosphere from a works in the Corporation Road area. Over a period of three months rainfall was collected at four places in the area, but the Analyst reported that Free Chlorine was absent.

As a result of complaints received from the staff at one of the Nursery Schools regarding dryness of the atmosphere in classrooms, an investigation was carried out, in conjunction with the Public Analyst. The Analyst reported that it was found that the atmosphere was too dry for the temperature of the classrooms and the fault was probably in the siting of the furnace and the flow of cold air to it. No toxic compounds were discovered in the atmosphere. Recommendations were made.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES

All dwelling houses on the Housing Estates are inspected systematically by two Lay Inspectors. Primarily the inspections are concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin. During the year 9,754 visits were made and generally the standard of cleanliness was found to be very satisfactory. However, there were occasions when it was necessary to give verbal notice to those tenants of houses where conditions were not up to the general standard of cleanliness and improvement followed.

Vermin was detected in 11 houses and the necessary disinfection was carried out by the fumigator employed by the Department. With regard to the control and elimination of infestation in Council Dwelling Houses, the practice of inspecting the furniture and effects of prospective tenants is being continued, and in those cases where disinfection is necessary it is carried out before removal. Furthermore, the interiors of new houses and bungalows are sprayed with a liquid insecticide, containing D.D.T., before they are occupied—this precaution being taken so that any vermin which may be introduced upon occupation will be destroyed after coming into contact with a surface so treated.

Defects which are noticed by the Lay Inspectors during routine inspections are referred to and dealt with by your Inspectors as matters which fall within their province. As a result of the close liaison between this Department and the Housing Department, an appreciable amount of repairs have been carried out for the abatement of nuisances and the remedying of defects.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES

On the 1st January, 1955, there were 5 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 70 seamen.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 2 within the Borough, with accommodation for 63 lodgers. 16 visits were made during the year and the houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

There are two manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilisers in the Borough. During the year 24 samples (9 formal and 15 informal) were obtained, wholesale and retail and submitted for analysis. 15 of the samples were fertilisers and 9 were of feeding stuffs. The Analyst reported thereon as follows:—

Sample No.	Type	Remarks
1	Fertiliser	Deficiency of Nitrogen. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
2 12	Fertiliser Fertiliser }	Slight excess of potash; but in the opinion of the Analyst was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.
3	Feeding Stuff	Conformed with guarantee, except that the fibre was a shade low, but not to the prejudice of the purchaser.
4 5	Fertiliser Fertiliser }	In accordance with statutory statements.
6	Fertiliser	Outside permitted limits of variation for both nitrogen and potash. Referred to the Authority in whose area the fertiliser was manufactured.
7 8 9 10 11	Feeding Stuff Fertiliser Fertiliser Feeding Stuff Feeding Stuff }	In accordance with statutory statements.
13	Fertiliser	In accordance with statutory statement; but Analyst of the opinion that outside packet should be so labelled as to receive ambiguity.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Fertiliser Fertiliser Feeding Stuff Fertiliser Fertiliser Feeding Stuff Feeding Stuff Feeding Stuff Feeding Stuff }	In accordance with statutory statements.
23 24	Fertiliser Fertiliser }	Soluble phosphoric acid over, and the nitrogen under, the permissible limits of variation.

The taking of formal samples of large quantities of bulk or bagged materials in accordance with the Regulations involves a considerable amount of work. The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951

The Regulations prescribe, inter alia, standards of cleanliness for each of more than 20 different materials to which the Act applies. 6 samples were taken and submitted for examination. 1 sample of rag flock contained an excess of chlorine, but a subsequent sample taken from the same source proved to be satisfactory. The 4 remaining samples were satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

The campaign against rodents is still continuing, with good results. The importance of this particular branch of the department's activities is not, perhaps, appreciated fully; but when one considers the discomfort and, in many instances, terror experienced by the inhabitants of premises infested, together with the damage to property and foodstuffs caused by rats, it will be realised that the work carried out in this connection is a most necessary service. "I've seen a rat in my back yard" is often the theme of complaints received at this office; sometimes such complaints, upon being investigated, reveal defective drains to be the source of the trouble and not infrequently owners of the premises concerned have to execute repairs at considerable expense. As an illustration, in recent years a complaint from one house resulted, ultimately, in the relaying of a conduit taking the drainage of 18 houses at a cost of approximately £500.

The poison "Warfarin" is being used on a larger scale than heretofore and is proving very effective. It is a blood anti-coagulant, which induces fatal haemorrhage in rodents.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR TO SURFACE PREMISES

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	L.A. Premises	Total
No. of Inspections	3,050	1,103	1,123	5,276
No. of Drains tested	110	7	5	122
No. of Drains defective	35	3	4	42
No. of Traps set	208	75	34	317
No. of Dead Rats found	80	64	252	396
No. of Dead Mice found	11	4	4	19

Surface infestation is very closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason maintenance treatments of the whole of the town's sewer system were continued during the year (two such treatments being carried out).

Number of man-holes baited	3,799
Number of man-holes showing pre-bait take	22
Numbers of man-holes showing complete pre-bait take	Nil
Number of man-holes test-baited	44

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Part II of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by the department and 91 Licences were issued during the year.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Act, 1950, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses. During the year 805 inspections were made under the provisions of the Act.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269)

The unauthorised occupation of odd open sites within the borough by gypsies and other van dwellers continues to cause the Public and your officers much concern.

While having every sympathy with the van dweller, his presence on land adjoining houses in a densely populated urban area such as Newport, without adequate sanitary arrangements, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Unfortunately the legislators saw nothing wrong, for Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, provides that van dwellers may remain on any land for a certain period of time in any one year before the local authority can take steps to remove them.

Within these limitations your officers are doing their best to keep these sites free.

This unauthorised occupation of land has, to some extent, been due to the absence of sufficient licensed sites. At present there are three such sites, taking fifteen, seven and three caravans each respectively. The same van dwellers have been occupying the two smaller sites for some time and they are in every way satisfactory.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92)

Inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year:—

		General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises treated	...	779	55	186	1,020
Rooms treated	...	2,149	64	496	2,709
Articles treated	...	4,391	598	3,271	8,260
Articles destroyed	...	61	43	18	122

STABLES

The number of visits to stables was 34. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

39 visits have been paid to music halls and cinemas, etc. in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and, where necessary, improvements have been effected upon notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION

On the 1st January, 1956, the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1954, will come into operation, but will be repealed immediately by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which will, in fact, operate from that date. Under the provisions of section 13 of the 1955 Act the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were made on the 16th December, 1955, and will come into operation on the 1st January, 1956, (apart from certain paragraphs, the operative date for which will be the 1st July, 1956). These Regulations are a great step forward in securing a higher standard of hygiene in premises on or from which there is carried on any food business and, at the same time, will mean additional responsibility for your officers.

It appears that the public are becoming more "clean food conscious." During the year there were brought to the Department 22 articles of foodstuffs which, in the opinion of the purchasers contained foreign bodies. Although not all of the foodstuffs proved to be adulterated, the action taken by purchasers in bringing such matters to the attention of the Department is commendable. Unfortunately, in some cases the complainants are not prepared to co-operate fully when institution of legal proceedings against the offenders are considered—often they refuse to appear before the Magistrates, for the purpose of giving evidence. Although it is appreciated that they could be subpoenaed, I am of the opinion that such action, if it became known generally, may result in fewer complaints being brought to the attention of the Department. It is regretted that there is cause for complaints of this nature and your Inspectors are fully aware of their responsibility in connection with the inspection of premises at or from which food is manufactured and sold, but it must be appreciated that they cannot be present every time the process of manufacture, etc., is carried out. Therefore, the assistance of the public in bringing to the notice of this Department, complaints in regard to foodstuffs is welcome, and their further co-operation is invited.

NEWPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1934, SECTION 33

70 premises are registered under the provisions of this section, namely:—

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Pressed Meat, Pickled Meat, Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	...	30

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

The number of food premises included in the register maintained by the department is 1,075 namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	35
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	81
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish and Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	114
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	300
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	316
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	76
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	83

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises	Inspec- tions	Re- visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	454	6	—	—
Bakehouses	157	11	—	—
Butcher's Premises	833	22	—	—
Cattle Market	4	73	—	—
Cold Stores	1	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	97	3	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	445	23	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	182	1	—	—
Food vehicles & Meat in Transit	180	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	156	1	—	—
Provision Market	154	1	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	612	82	—	4
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	415	37	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	386	610	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	370	441	—	—
Other Food Stores	237	21	—	—
Railway Stations re Food ...	3	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act ...	64	—	—	—
Works & School Canteens ...	42	5	—	—
	4,792	1,337	—	4

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

The attention of all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, is directed to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

38,002 animals were slaughtered during the year, particulars of which are given on page 83. The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption and the number of entire carcasses condemned and the reason therefor will be seen on page 83.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Abattoir ensures that every carcass is inspected thoroughly, despite the unsatisfactory conditions under which the Meat Inspectors have to work. The buildings was constructed nearly 100 years ago, at a time when the population of the borough was approximately 25,000. Apart from one or two minor improvements, the premises remain as they were when constructed and the building can best be described as primitive—as far back as 1912 the premises were considered unfit for the purpose it was intended to serve. There is major rat infestation, despite continual efforts of the Rodent Operators employed by the Department. No improvements have been carried out which would ease the burden of Inspectors engaged on meat inspection. No cooling hall is provided, where carcass meat could be inspected in proper and up-to-date conditions. Inspectors are obliged to undertake the work of incising and exposing the more inaccessible lymphatic areas of the carcass under conditions which render them liable to serious injury, unless the greatest care is exercised. This is due to the fact that, to complete the full inspection of beef carcasses, it is necessary for them to climb to a height of six feet on a step ladder to expose the lymphatic glands of the hind quarters.

It is hoped that the construction of the proposed new Abattoir will not long be delayed, particularly in view of the fact that the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughter Houses, 1955, recommends that a Slaughter House should be sited in Newport to cater for the needs of the population of Newport, Abercarn, Caerleon, Cwmbran, Pontypool, Risca, Usk, and Magor and St. Mellons—the population estimated at present as being 221,500.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

It is satisfactory to record that after representations from this Department the main contractor responsible for transporting meat from the Public Abattoir to the Group Depots and from there to the Retail Butchers, is transporting the meat under more hygienic conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION AT MAESGLAS BACON FACTORY

44,470 pigs were slaughtered at these premises during the year and all were systematically inspected by your meat and food inspectors. These pigs were imported to the factory from Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, while the finished article in the form of bacon and kindred products was re-distributed to Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly and Bristol.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables:—

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

Description					Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter- houses	Total
Beasts	...	...	...	...	3,440	—	3,440
Calves	...	...	...	...	1,755	—	1,755
Pigs	...	...	...	...	8,986	44,470	53,456
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	23,819	—	23,819
Goats	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
					33,002	44,470	82,472

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Description				Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter- houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	...	...	...	52,369 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1,234 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,604
Pork	...	...	...	4,513 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,136	1,737	46,386 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	7,818	—	30	7,848
				64,701	40,136	3,001 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,838 $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

CAUSE				Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total
Immaturity	...	...	...	—	2	1	—	3
Septicaemia	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	4
Generalised Tuberculosis	...	...	...	24	2	15	—	41
Emaciation	...	...	...	6	—	5	18	29
Septic Pleurisy	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2
Bruising—Extensive	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Uraemia	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Fever	...	...	...	—	2	2	7	11
Oedema	...	...	...	8	4	7	29	48
Pyæmia	...	...	...	1	2	—	1	4
Septic Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	—	4	5	9
Jaundice	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2
Septic Mastitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	6	—	6
Died in transit	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Swine Fever	...	...	...	—	—	16	—	16
TOTALS				42	12	62	63	179

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	3440	1755	23819	53456	2	—
Number inspected	3440	1755	23819	53456	2	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	18	10	63	47	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1731	8	2947	2838	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	50·32	0·46	12·37	5·31	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	24	2	—	15	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	475	1	—	3402	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13·81	0·06	—	6·36	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year:—

Description	Reason for Condemnation	Premises	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Unsound	Private	1,607 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Goods	Decomposed and Blown	,,	14,403 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausage Meat	Decomposition	,,	120
Mushrooms	,,	,,	231
Cheese	,,	,,	1,570
Various Foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	,,	3,337 $\frac{1}{2}$
Currants	Contaminated	,,	50
Dried Peas	Weevil Contamination	,,	108
			21,427 $\frac{1}{2}$

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All meat and offal condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse is released to two contractors for processing, the previous arrangement whereby the condemned meat and offal was removed to the Council's concentrator plant for conversion into animal feeding stuffs being discontinued.

The release of condemned meat and offal is subject to the following conditions:—

1. Two contractors only are responsible for the collection and disposal.

2. The contractors must satisfy and continue to satisfy the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector that they are able to transport and dispose of the condemned meat as a raw material in the best interests of public health.

3. The contractors shall process the condemned meat on their own premises and shall permit no re-sale of the condemned meat in its unprocessed condition.

4. That the condemned meat shall be collected from the mortuary at the Slaughterhouse within 48 hours from the time of seizure.

5. The Council shall in no way be responsible for any payment to be made to the contractors or for the acts of the contractors in collecting condemned meat.

All condemned meat is stained with a green dye before it is removed by the contractor.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Under this heading, 460 inspections were made to premises where milk is sold or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 is 27.

The quality of the milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.60 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.67 per cent. It is very gratifying to report that the 178 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, reached the required standard (see Page 55).

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949

During the year, 142 licences were issued authorising the use of special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 162 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 11 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 35 within the Borough: Visits 168 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

365 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 1 milk bottle containing flies was not submitted for examination, it being deemed to be adulterated; thus the total number of samples taken during the year under the Act was 366. 173 were formal samples—milk 119, beer 9, whisky 5, rum 2, gin 3, brandy 2, jelly 3, tomato ketchup 1, mustard 2, beef sausage 2, pork sausage 7, suet 2, fish paste 2, butter 2, icecream 3, jam 1, margarine 2, flour 2, curry powder 1, ground rice 1, bread and butter 1, lard 1,—and 192 were informal samples. The Analyst reported that 19 samples were adulterated (excluding the milk bottle referred to above).

The results of the analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown on pages 54 to 61.

In addition to the above, 33 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 62).

ICECREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

25 samples were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test and were classified as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
20	2	3

FOOD STANDARDS (ICECREAM) ORDER, 1953

7 samples were taken during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

The number of premises registered under provisions of Section 34, of the Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act 1934, is:—

Manufacture and Sales ...	...	...	...	...	32
Sale only	...	...	...	...	268

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1

**POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.**

30th JUNE, 1955					
Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling- House	Density (Persons per Acre)
Malpas . . .	944	11331	2924	3·87	12·0
Allt-yr-yn . . .	727	7238	2044	3·54	9·9
Caerau	268	9348	2268	4·12	34·9
St. Woolos . .	830	12911	3460	3·73	15·6
Alexandra . . .	^a 1377½	7224	1739	4·15	5·2
Central	204	7777	1885	4·13	38·1
St. Julians . .	570	13244	3465	3·85	23·2
Maindee	685	11814	3029	3·90	17·2
Victoria	250½	10510	2702	3·89	42·0
Liswerry . . .	2326	13603	3808	3·57	5·8
Whole Borough . . .	^a 8182	105000	27324	3·84	12·8

^a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

Census population 15th April, 1951=105,285

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1955.

[illegible]

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1955

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
All Causes	Certified	16	3	3	4	26	6	7	4	1	44
	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	Uncertified Inquests	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Common infectious diseases	Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tub. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Abdominal Tub.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not T.B.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	8
	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	3	..	11
Common infectious diseases	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Other Ven. Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Injury at Birth	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Atelectasis	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Congenital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Malformation	..	2	..	2	4	3	1	..	..	8
	Premature Birth	..	10	3	1	14	..	..	..	..	14
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common infectious diseases	Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other causes	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ...		17	4	3	4	28	7	8	4	1	48

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Births registered : Legitimate, 1,487; Illegitimate, 67; Total, 1,554.

Infant Deaths, number : Legitimate, 48; Illegitimate, Nil; Total, 48.

Death Rate : Legitimate, 32.3; Illegitimate, Nil; Total, 30.9

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,124. Population : 105,000.

TABLE 4

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1955
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected No.	Net		No.	Rate	Non-regis- tered in the district	Residents not regis- tered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Five-year Average 1945-49	100886	2219	2056	20.37	1331	12.98	203	79	110	53.6	1208	11.96
Five-year Average 1950-54	105340	1986	1766	16.76	1384	13.13	317	110	57	32.5	1176	11.17
1950	107300	2045	1866	17.39	1334	12.90	296	113	65	34.8	1201	11.19
1951	104800	1966	1783	17.01	1481	14.13	311	118	58	32.5	1288	12.29
1952	105100	2036	1771	16.85	1375	13.08	332	118	61	34.4	1161	11.05
1953	104900	1988	1776	16.93	1321	12.49	341	103	56	31.5	1083	10.32
1954	104600	1894	1633	15.61	1357	12.97	305	97	47	28.8	1149	10.98
1955	103000	1804	1554	14.80	1332	12.69	298	90	48	30.9	1124	10.70

Table 5
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1955.

Name of Centre	Beechwood	Caerau	Liswerry	Malpas	Gaer	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Crindau	Alway	Maesglas	Whole Town
No. of Sessions held	96	96	96	48	96	96	96	141	48	96	48	957
No. on Register at 31st Dec.	301	245	288	264	231	340	271	709	310	141	132	3232
Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	301	245	288	264	231	340	271	709	310	141	132	3232
Infants under 1 year	118	95	125	36	94	181	127	99	92	67	47	1081
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	121	98	141	88	69	128	109	336	101	57	49	1297
Children over 2 but under 5	150	100	172	192	103	150	139	832	214	104	56	2212
GRAND TOTAL	690	538	726	580	497	799	646	1976	717	369	284	7822

Medical Examinations	First Exams.	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Mothers	155	372	177	232	152	220	169	98	220	211	415	279
Expectant Mothers	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Total	156	373	177	232	152	220	171	98	220	211	415	282
Infants under 1 year	205	1081	152	784	200	1149	469	109	701	243	1142	923
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	85	256	34	176	104	326	137	38	228	59	233	162
Children over 2 but under 5	86	187	78	159	119	242	95	85	240	97	254	142
GRAND TOTAL	532	1897	381	1351	575	1937	872	330	1389	610	2045	1509

Attendances	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session
Mothers	2730	28.44	2165	22.55	2110	21.98	1156	24.08	2106	21.94	2995	31.20
Expectant Mothers	1	.01	...	...	...	...	2	.04	...	...	...	.03
Total	2731	28.45	2165	22.55	2110	21.98	1158	24.12	2106	21.94	2995	31.20
Infants under 1 year	2312	24.08	1682	17.52	1698	17.58	894	18.63	1554	16.19	2446	25.48
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	399	4.16	346	3.60	433	4.51	216	4.50	403	4.20	419	4.36
Children over 2 but under 5	273	2.83	225	2.34	360	3.75	114	2.38	314	3.27	256	2.67
GRAND TOTAL	5714	59.52	4418	46.01	4591	47.82	2382	49.63	4377	45.60	6116	63.71

Weightings	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total
Infants under 1 year	219	2282	179	1685	224	1740	111	884	150	1551	319	2495
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	90	381	46	341	95	443	53	215	58	402	79	483
Children over 2 but under 5	82	217	86	223	117	271	43	85	104	314	117	301
GRAND TOTAL	391	2880	311	2249	436	2454	207	1184	312	2267	515	3279

Medical Examinations	First Exams.	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Mothers	1403	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expectant Mothers	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1410	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infants under 1 year	1794	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	542	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children over 2 but under 5	896	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4642	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Attendances	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session	Total	Av. per Session
Mothers	22562	20.65	991	11.35	1090	27.90	24.73	3487	24.73	2995	31.20	2995
Expectant Mothers	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22569	20.65	991	11.36	1091	27.90	24.73	3487	24.73	2995	31.20	2995
Infants under 1 year	18322	16.48	731	9.75	936	22.73	19.82	2794	19.82	2446	25.48	2446
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	3779	3.79	182	1.96	188	4.25	4.82	680	4.82	419	4.36	419
Children over 2 but under 5	2725	1.79	86	2.66	255	4.10	2.51	345	2.51	256	2.67	256
GRAND TOTAL	47395	42.71	2050	25.73	2470	58.98	51.88	7315	51.88	6116	63.71	6116

Weightings	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total
Infants under 1 year	2197	789	143	936	117	1112	2709	355	319	2495	319	2495
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	793	182	25	184	46	202	651	194	79	483	79	483
Children over 2 but under 5	942	86	41	196	69	113	289	152	117	301	117	301
GRAND TOTAL	3932	1057	209	1316	232	1427	3649	701	515	3279	515	3279

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.								Total Admissions										
	At Ages—Years.												At all Ages										Corresponding period last year																		
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards																													
Scarlet Fever— Males Females	1	46	90	9	1	...	2	311	96	38	8	13	73	12	18	34	51	24	40	33	5	7	59	11	18	16	35	15	32	231							
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup— Males Females	2	56	89	14							
Erysipelas— Males Females							
Enteric Fever— Males Females	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	21	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia Neon.— Males Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenzal Pneumonia— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	7
Acute Primary Pneumonia Males Females	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	3	7	35	32	2	...	1	8	2	7	3	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	
Meningococcal Inf.— Males Females . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (Lungs)— Males Females . . . .	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Other forms)— Males Females . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	8	12	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles— Males Females	33	95	419	382	3	1	1850	16	232	77	165	233	192	158	103	283	128	279	6	2	6	10	3	3	1	3	2	12	48							
Whooping Cough— Males Females	2	4	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	308	23	5	21	26	9	8	6	13	18	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis— Paralytic—Males Females . . . .	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	10
Acute Poliomyelitis— Non-Paral.-Males Females . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Dysentery— Males Females	1	2	16	19	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	99	102	20	3	1	24	6	17	...	8	9	11	17	...	...	19	...	7	...	4	...	56		
Malaria (contracted abroad)—Males Females	2	3	18	15	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	81	211	1085	990	70	22	22	32	25	16	12	26	2592	735	327	98	212	382	249	218	161	372	197	376	69	12	26	117	47	47	33	62	41	90	544						
Diphtheria 'Carriers'— Males Females							
Notified by Education Welfare Officers— Measles German Measles Whooping Cough	M F M F M F	1 2 ... 2	5 32 ... 1	108 89 ... 29	2 2 ... 2	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	269 14 ... 89	6 15 ... 174	50 20 36 25 25 27 21 26 14 25	20 4 2 ... 1 1 2 2 1	4 4 ... 7	17 17 ... 14	11	2 11	11 4 ... 10	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	...

Table 7

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR, 1955.

SCHOOL	MEASLES						WHOOPING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						SCABIES					
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra	2	1	18	...	...	21	1	...	6	...	...	7	1	...	33	...	...	34	3	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alway	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	1	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clytha	53	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	5	7	33	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	73	...	...	77	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham Road	24	...	...	24	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	47	...	...	49	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eveswell	2	1	39	...	...	42	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairoak	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gaer	1	22	...	...	23	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liswerry	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maesglas	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	6	8	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1
Maindee	19	...	...	19	...	1	4	...	...	5	5	...	8	...	...	13	1	1	44	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpas Church	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpas Court	1	23	...	...	24	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	38	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powell's Place	21	...	...	21	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew's	10	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. David's	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Julian's	1	1	12	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	25	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	2	3	38	...	...	43	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Woolos	53	...	...	53	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	3	52	...	...	56	3	1	20	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	2
Somerton	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredeggar Wharf	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belle Vue Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brynglas Secondary	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau Secondary
Fairoak Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Father Hill Secondary
Hatherleigh Secondary	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Family Secondary	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maesglas Secondary
St. Andrew's Secondary	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stow Hill Secondary	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newport High	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Julian's High	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical College
Private Schools
No School or School unknown	18	1651	1	1670	...	...	...	173	1	174	...	...	...	47	1	48	...	...	...	33	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	10	11	460	1651	1	2133	2	1	65	173	1	242	12	18	297	47	1	375	27	36	353	33	1	450	3	2	3	...	...	8

*Includes 14 cases of German Measles.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

1897 to 1955.

Year	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (b rough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
10 yrs. av. 1937-1946	383	275	67.0	3	93.5	155	87.6	3.6	1.4
1947	404	248	72.58	—	—	21	95.24	5.0	—
1948	421	348	72.70	—	—	18	100.	—	—
1949	408	442	73.30	—	—	5	100.	—	—
1950	353	258	82.95	—	—	7	100.	—	—
1951	321	195	77.95	1	100.	2	100.	50.0	—
1952	243	111	83.78	12	100.	—	—	—	—
1953	247	167	84.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	190	96	80.2	21	81.0	—	—	—	—
1955	371	311	74.3	4	100.0	—	—	—	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.



